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DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with three drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in the other two in alphabetical order.

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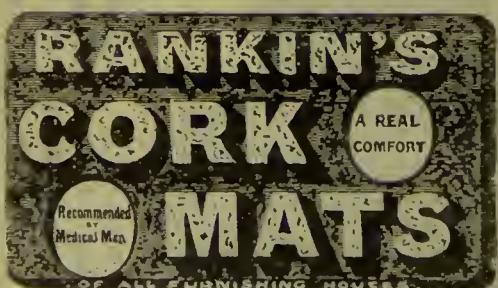
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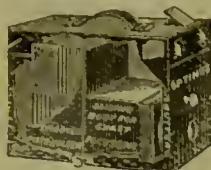
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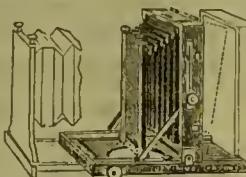
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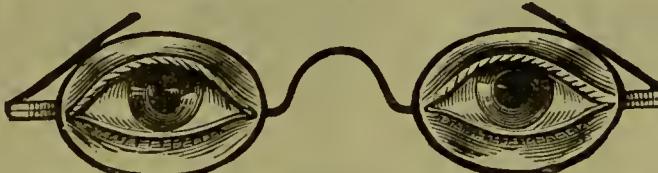
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The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1890.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested that these may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS will appear on page 8 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than THURSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the next issue.

All Advertisements for this Supplement and Exchange Column must be prepaid. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE and crossed MARTIN & CO.

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THROUGH ill-health, nucleus of a Business; shop well fitted in mahogany three months ago; good and saleable stock; capital opportunity for young and pushing man; valuation or offer; about £250. "Chemist," 210 Camberwell Road.

INCOLNSHIRE.—An old-established Chemist's and Druggist's Business for disposal; death of proprietor sole reason for sale; stock and fixtures about £500; handsome plate-glass double front, large shop and good house, rent very low; good opening for a pushing man. C. M. Hodgett, Accountant, Horncastle.

OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.—Ago cause of disposal; shop double-fronted, well fitted and stocked; cash trade; populous locality; valuable proprietary medicines; state amount of cash at command; terms liberal. Address to O. M. K., Miss Atkinson, 40A King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

SHEFFIELD.—An old-established, unopposed Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business for sale; good residential neighbourhood; during 14 months owner doubled returns; cash weekly takings £9 to £10, increasing; price £330; exceptional offer; reason, leaving for southern county business. Alex. Chisbrom, 104 Addey Street, Sheffield.

GOOD Yorkshire town; General, Retail, Prescribing, and Teeth Extracting; returns £40 to £50 monthly; splendid house, and every convenience; old-established; only intending purchasers are asked to apply; every investigation allowed; price £350, or offer; cash buyer wanted. Apply, "North Yorkshire," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate Disposal, owing to ill health of proprietor, a genuine Retail and Prescribing Business, in a rapidly rising seaside town on the east coast; shop handsomely fitted; dentistry combined would largely increase the returns; commodious house; rent easily made by letting in season; goodwill, stock and fixtures at the low price of £275, being considerably under cost of fittings alone; should be seen at once. Address, G. J. E., at Horncastle's, London.

MELTON MOWBRAY, Leicestershire.—To be sold by private treaty, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, a Chemist's and Druggist's Business at Melton Mowbray, with good Mineral Water Agency; established over 40 years; best position in the town; price £350; purchase to include goodwill, stock-in-trade, and fixtures in shop; rent of premises with warehouse, £50 per annum; £15 let off. Apply to A. P., 8 High Street, Melton Mowbray.

COUNTY DURHAM.—Good Retail and Shipping Trade; established 12 years; splendid connection; little or no Paints, Oils, Brushes, Patents, Prescribing or Dentistry done; an excellent opportunity for pushing all these in addition to present trade; 14 years' lease, with option of purchase of the premises on or before the expiry; returns between £800 and £900; large and commodious premises built for the business, well cellared, including stable, everything prepared and ready to carry on a very large business; health cause of disposal. Address, with references, "Drugs," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS Mahogany Shop Fittings, together with entire effects of handsome Pharmacy, with York Glass Company's Recess-Labeled Bottles, and Stock, for immediate disposal; cheap for cash. 88/12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, to purchase a Business in the suburbs of Cardiff. Full particulars in confidence to G. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED immediately, a reliable Business, returning about £800 a year, in good town or in large village North of London, with good domestic accommodation and large garden. Particulars, in confidence, to "Alpha," 47 Manchester Street, King's Cross, London, W.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

QUALIFIED Assistant; must be accustomed to first-class Dispensing; state age and experience. Smith, Chemist, Veutnor, I.W.

TRAVELLER wanted, for town and country; good salary. Apply by letter first, L.C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY. Junior; can arrange time for reading; sleep out; write full particulars or call between 2 and 5. F. J. Bathc, 292 High Road, Chiswick.

WANTED, a quick active youth, with knowledge of Drug trade, for Town Invoice desk. Apply, by letter, to Corbyn, Stacey & Co., 300 High Holborn, W.C.

WANTED, Assistant; aged about 27; outdoors; Mirror. Recent references and carte to "Borax," care of Messrs. Clay, Dod & Co., 52 St. Anne Street, Liverpool.

WANTED an Assistant, about 26, good Dispenser and business habits. Stating references, salary, &c., apply to S. C. Furnston, Pharmaceutical Chemist, High Wycombe.

ASSISTANT: about 22 years of age; indoors; quick and accurate Dispenser, and used to good-class trade. Full particulars, with photo, to E. Bing & Son, Canterbury.

TOWN TRAVELLER wanted for Sundries and Drugs. Apply, stating experience, and salary required, by letter, to T. T., care of Housekeeper, 82 Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

ACTIVE Assistant (qualified preferred); one who can be thoroughly recommended. State age, height, qualification and salary, with photograph, to W. Thomas, 82 Stokes Croft, Bristol.

IMMEDIATELY.—In a Mixed country business, a Junior Assistant: one just out of his time; no heavy work; hours of business easy. Apply to Johnson Cripps, Chemist, Reepham, Norfolk.

FOR Japan.—Qualified English Assistant; about 25; first-class London experience and references indispensable. Apply by letter to Dakin Bros., Crecchurh Lane, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

WANTED immediately, qualified Manager for small country business; outdoors; aged about 25. Apply, with references and salary required, and enclosing photo, to Mrs. Marcus Woodhouse, near Sheffield.

JUNIOR Assistant required by middle of June; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser. State age, height, and salary required, to Vincent, Chemist, Walham Green, S.W. Personal application preferred.

WANTED, a steady and experienced Assistant, for the Wet Counter in a Wholesale Drug Warehouse; good references indispensable. Apply, "Beta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

WANTED, a qualified Junior Assistant (indoors); must be a competent Dispenser; good references necessary. Apply, stating, age, salary required, and enclosing photo, if possible, to Beall & Son, Chemists, Cambridge.

WANTED, Manager for Branch; indoors; good house; liberal salary; also good Assistant for first counter. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing carte, which shall be returned, to C. Bayley, Chemist, Walsall.

A MANAGER (qualified) for a small country business who can prescribe and extract teeth; small house, partly furnished. Apply, stating qualification, salary, &c., to O., care of Hearon, Squire, & Francis, Southwark Street.

CHORLTON UNION.—Dispenser.—Wanted, a single man as Dispenser at the hospitals of the workhouse, Withington, near Manchester; salary £65 per annum, with board and residence; applicants must hold the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society. Applications, stating age and previous experience, and accompanied by copies only of three recent testimonials, must reach me not later than Thursday, the 5th day of June, endorsed "Dispenser." By order, W. N. Edwill, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, All Saints', Manchester, 23rd May, 1890.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant. State salary and references, A. B. Frost, Beeston, Notts.

IMPROVER, at once, in good-class running business; outdoors. Carte, and all particulars, to G. S. Simpkins, 75 High Street, Stonbridge.

FISHER & SONS, Ransgato, wish to engage a qualified Assistant. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary required, and giving good references.

FOR about 6 months; qualified Assistant of good address; indoors. Photo, height, salary, &c., to B. Whitrow, 15 St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

WANTED, a good Dispenser and Counterman; first-class trade. State height and qualifications to "Major," 126 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors; unmarried) for West end business. State experience, age, and salary required (letter only), to A. B., 114 Strand Green Road, London, N.

TRAVELLERS calling on Grocers, Oil and Colour Men, and Chemists (town and country), who can take an extra Commission, should apply B. W. F., *Observer* Office, Lancaster.

ASSISTANT for a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; one with knowledge of Dentistry preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, to J. Parrott, East Molesey, Surrey.

JUNIOR Assistant, of good appearance and address, for first-class Counter trade; outdoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, S. Ward, Chemist, Leicester.

WANTED, an Assistant for Light Retail, and to help Dispenser in Surgery. Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to M. H. King, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

TO Students.—A Pharmaceutical Chemist offers board and lodgings in return for Evening work and alternate Sunday duty. Apply to "Pharmacist," 235 North End Road, Walham Green S.W.

WANTED, second week in June, an Assistant, about 23 (indoors), with Minor qualification; also a Junior. Apply, with full particulars and carte (to be returned), to J. Johns & Son, Southampton.

M. ELLWOOD, Chemist, Leominster, requires an Assistant about 24 years of age; must be steady and well recommended; a junior kept; hours, 8 A.M. to 7 P.M., 4 o'clock on Wednesdays. Send photo.

A N indoor Assistant wanted in a Light Retail and Dispensing business; must be active and accurate (qualified preferred). State experience, age, height, and salary required, W. E., 192 Uxbridge Road, London, W.

EARLY in June, a Junior Assistant, indoors; qualified preferred; good references necessary. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclosing photo if possible (to be returned), to A. B., 33 Oxford Street, Gloucester.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant of active business habits; a gentleman seeking a permanency preferred. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, personally, or send photo, W. Sharman, 247 Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.

FIRST week in June, Assistant, Minor, to manage branch; age about 28, live out. Apply, with photo (to be returned), salary required, and references, which must bear strictest investigation, to E. L. Pugh, Chemist Rhyl, N. Wales.

ASSISTANT, Minor; aged about 22; indoors; all-round experience; hours 8.30 A.M. to 8 P.M.; alternate duty. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary required, the Liverpool Apothecaries' Co. (Limited), 4 Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

AT ONCE, a qualified Assistant, aged about 21, good Dispenser, tall, and of gentlemanly appearance and address. If by letter, state full particulars, and enclose carte if convenient (to be returned), D., 80 Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.

WANTED, immediately, a competent Junior; one accustomed to Post Office duties, and able to take charge of either counter when required; permanent. Apply, stating age, height, experience, references, &c., with photo (to be returned), T. Lawrence, P.O., Peel, Isle of Man.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant; indoors; about middle of June; one used to country business preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, &c., enclosing photo (to be returned), to W. E. Stokes, Chemist and Mineral Water Manufacturer, Brompton, Chatham.

QUALIFIED ASSISTANT to manage a Branch with wines, spirits, and bottled beers attached; live on premises; unfurnished apartments provided; married man not objected to. Apply, giving all particulars and references, to S. Green, Post-Office, Nunhead Grove, S.E.

WANTED, immediately, a competent Assistant of good address; must be a good Dispenser, and accustomed to Prescribe; aged about 24 or upwards. State age, height, salary, when engaged and if qualified, references. to J. A. Spargo, P. & T. terrace, Lowestoft. Enclose photo, which shall be returned.

A YOUNG Assistant wanted for Mixed Business in a country manufacturing town; hours easy; no evening or Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, salary, &c., to H. C. Atherton, Queen's Square, High Wycombe, Bucks.

WANTED. a Junior Assistant, of gentlemanly address, who has had fair experience in good-class Family and Dispensing trade; good references required. Apply, "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SENIOR Assistant, with Minor qualification; three kept; age not under 24 or 25; one seeking permanency preferred; usual particulars, with carte, or personal application between 11 and 1. J. R. Faulkner, 33 Ladbroke Grove Road, Notting Hill, W.

THE Middlesex Hospital, W.—Assistant (Qualified) Dispenser required; salary to commence at £70 per annum. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the undersigned, on or before Thursday next, the 5th June. F. Clare Melhado, Secretary-Superintendent. 27th May, 1890.

A SSISTANT (indoors); about 24; good Dispenser and Salesman; if able to extract teeth preferred; comfortable permanency. Send full particulars at once, giving references, stating salary required, and enclosing photo (to be returned), to Cowan, Chemist, Star Hill, Rochester, Kent.

WANTED, a registered or otherwise qualified man as outdoor Assistant; a good Extractor and accustomed to a Family country trade preferred; easy hours; no Sunday duty. Enclose photo (to be returned), references, and full particulars to P. C., Messrs. Wyleys & Co., Coventry.

IMPROVER or Junior, for a good country Mixed Business; easy hours; close half-day each week; no Sunday duty; must be steady, active, and obliging. State age, reference, which must be good, and salary required (indoors), which must be reasonable, enclose photo, to J. B. Blades, Family Chemist, Leek, Staffs.

IMEDIATELY, an indoor Assistant (with Minor qualification), about 22 or 23 years of age; must be a reliable Dispenser, accustomed to good class of trade, and of good address. Apply, with references, age, height, experience, and salary required, to John Hallaway, Pharmacist, Carlisle. Also a Junior or Improver.

WANTED, for the country (Scotland), outdoors, two young men, one qualified the other unqualified; must be thoroughly steady, and of good address; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, with recent testimonials, stating age, experience, and salary expected, also photo, if possible, to Jas. Taylor, 132 Trongate Street, Glasgow.

REQUIRED, for South Africa, a fully-qualified Chemist's Assistant with first-class West-end experience; must be a good Salesman and quick and accurate Dispenser; age not to exceed 30; terms £18 per month first year, £20 per month second year, £22 per month third year; 3 years' agreement. Address, with full particulars, C. H., Messrs. Street, 30 Cornhill.

FOR the County, a Junior or Improver, aged about 18 or 20; Prescribing, Prescribing, and General country trade; board indoors, sleep out; assistance given for one preparing for Minor, and preference for East or North Riding man; must be prepared to furnish proper references. Apply, stating salary, and usual particulars, Hollingworth, Pharmacist, Stainland, Yorks.

TRAVELLERS.—Required, on commission, for the Midlands and South Coast, by a leading manufacturer of an article of great demand, two gentlemen, with good connection amongst Chemists, Stores, &c., for the sale of the article in question, Smelling Salts, Feeding Bottles, and Druggists' Sundries. Address, "Demand," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RYAL Mineral Water Hospital, Bath.—Wanted, a Dispenser (non-resident); candidates must be duly qualified by the Apothecaries' or Pharmaceutical Societies; age not under 30; salary £80 per annum. Applications, stating qualification and age, together with testimonials of ability and character, to be sent to the Secretary (of whom any further particulars, if required, may be obtained) on or before Wednesday, June 11. By order of the Committee, Fred. W. Dingle, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

LOCUM-TENENS: disengaged; references. "Chemist," 31 Wordsworth Road, Penge.

AS Junior; aged 20; outdoors; London or district; 5 years' experience. Hill, 7 Jeff Road, Brixton, S.E.

LOCUM-TENENS: qualified, experienced tooth-extractor; highest references. "Chemicus," 64 Elm Park, Brixton.

MANAGER, Senior or Temporary; good references; experienced; qualified. "Nemo," 237 Goswell Road, London.

AS Traveller to good house; either drugs or sundries. "Ebor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CONFIDENTIAL or Branch Manager; permanency desired; qualified by examination; experience (20 years) and references of an exceptional nature; married; country preferred. Mr. Keeley, care of Mr. Richards, Ice Wells, Southgate, N.

JUNIOR (21); 5½ years' experience; outdoors preferred. Ridsdale, Norellifre Terraco, Norton, Malton.

LOCUM-TENENS during absence; long experience; gentlemanly address; moderate terms. "Ph. Ch." 39 Powis Square, W.

JUNIOR; accustomed to good country Retail and Dispensing; good references; aged 21. Owen, 11 Arlington Road, London, N.W.

ADDITIONAL commissions required by an M.P.S., who is calling on chemists in town and suburbs. "Beta," 8 Werndee Road, South Norwood.

LOCUM TENENS; any part; good experience, appearance, and address; disengaged. "Scilia," 5 Abbey Street, Williamson Street, Hull.

AS Assistant or Branch Manager; good prescriber and tooth-extractor; 27; married; disengaged; references. Taylor, Market Square, Heanor.

NOMINAL salary accepted for situation (Assistant) to July 7. "Exam." Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OUTDOOR, by fully-qualified Chemist, just out of business; either whole or part time; many years' experience. "Chemist," 41 Rigault Road, Fulham, S.W.

WANTED, by experienced young man (26), a situation as Traveller in Drysalteries, or similar business. Address, D., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Traveller.—A gentleman, with first-class connection through the Eastern Counties and South Coast, is open for re-engagement. Apply, C. D., 22 Ranelagh Road, Ealing.

AGENTLEMAN, just out of business, having time at his disposal, would be glad to assist Chemists or act as Manager. Terms, &c., apply, A. B., 24B Hereford Road, Bayswater.

WELL-EDUCATED young man, who has passed Minor, and who has literary inclinations, desires employment. 88/12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Traveller, in Sundry and Fancy Goods; good address, and satisfactory credentials; moderate salary and commission. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, situation as Improver or Turnover Apprentice: passed Preliminary, nearly two years' experience in first-class Dispensing and Retail business. Address, F., 149 Mile End Road, London, E.

AS Dispenser and Bookkeeper to a Surgeon in town or country, town preferred; aged 32; qualified at Apothecaries' Hall, London; good references. J. H., 1 Pressland Street, Westbourne Park, London, W.

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Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

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PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL Students who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings. Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. Student's Herbarium, 100 specimens, 7s. 6d., post free.

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This section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Thursday noon of each week.
Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 1d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

DEPOSIT OF MONEY.—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6d. if the amount is £3 or under; and 1s. if over that sum. We acknowledge receipt of deposit to both parties, and hold the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or the purchaser is satisfied.

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FOR DISPOSAL

Literature.

Pharmaceutical Journal, 13 vols.; what offers?

Roberts, 344 Caledonian Road, London.

What offers for Bentley's "Manual," 5th edition? scarcely used. Page, Woodhouse, Sheffield.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Hop resin, about half a ton (a powerfully soothing tonic); offers wanted for the whole or part. Hay, Chemist, Hull.

French extracts, original bottles, surplus stock—jockey club, heliotrope, opopanax, frangipani, &c., 7s. 2d. pint; sample 3d. 81/23.

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Will's "Materia Medica" (advanced); Will's "Materia Medica Cabinet"; Whitla's "Pharmacy"; Watt's "Chemistry, Organic, Inorganic"; Attfield's "Chemistry," sixth; Ganet's "Popular Philosophy"; Tilden's "Chemical Philosophy"; Pereira's "Materia Medica" (original, 3 vols.); McNab's "Botany"; Barrett's "Dental Surgery." Address, Evans, care of Whitelaw, 38 Earl Grey Street, Edinburgh.

Formulae.

Reliable recipes, 6d. each; full set of 130 neatly copied in book, 7s. 6d.; send for list. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent.

Sweet Solid Perfume, most enchanting, delicious bouquet; will last for years; 2d. blocks; half profit; over 50 sold (retail) in two days; sells itself; quickly and easily made; recipe, with full instructions, 2s. 6d.; sample dozen free 1s. 6d., or recipe and sample dozen free 3s. 6d. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, N.

Sanitary Furniture Cream; produces, with little labour, brilliant lasting polish, costs 4d. per lb., no better made; Corn Cure, worth trying when others fail, perfectly safe; Ringworm Specific, never fails, cures under four days; White Oils, inseparable, inexpensive, equal any sold; Tie Specific, magic cure, instant action, very reliable; recipes, with instructions, post free 7d. each, 3 for 1s. 6d.; list of 400 free. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, N.

Shop Fittings.

Fittings of chemist's shop, bottles, &c.; must be cheap. Pearson, Cogan, Cardiff.

Counter scales, two counters, shelving of shop complete, pill machine, shop rounds, ointment-pots. Carter, Chemist, Woolwich.

Entire mahogany fittings in thoroughly good condition, with bottles, jars, carboys, &c., for shop 19 feet x 12 feet. Wyatt, Bootle Liverpool.

Bent-glass counter-case as Maw's A18, good as new, 6 feet long, price 5l. 10s.; also nests of drawers, dispensing-screen, bottles and fittings for chemist's; great bargains. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Second-hand shop fittings, show cases, shop rounds, specie jars, carboys, pill machines, utensils, and every necessary for chemists commencing, or fitting up branch shops, at half the usual prices; state requirements or call. Natali & Co., 184 Aldersgate Street, London, nearly opposite Maw's.

Glass bottles, job lines.—About 50 gross 3-oz. pale green bottles for corks, suitable for pomade, vaseline, or furniture cream, 4s. per gross; 3 gross ½-pint (reprinted) green glass syrups, 7s.; 2 gross pint ditto, 15s.; 3 gross 1-pint white glass syrups, 20s.; 3 gross 2-oz. white globe-necked panels, 7s. Hearn, Bottle Works, 381 Kingsland Road, London.

For sale.—11 ft. run of mahogany-fronted drawers, glass knobs, and gold labels, with cupboard at end made of dummy drawers, also labelled and knobbed, making entire length 16 ft. with lockers under, cover-boards, shelving, uprights and cornice complete for £10 10s. the lot; good second-hand 16-ft. mahogany counter cheap; several others from 4 ft. to 16 ft.; plate-glass-fronted counters any length, at low prices; dispensing-screen, as A54, 4 ft. and 5 ft. long, as A55, 6 ft., 7 ft. 6 in., 8 ft. cheap; dispensing-screen, with plate-glass centres and cases at each side, with tablet on top, "Dispensing Department," from 5 ft. to 8 ft.; wall case, 4 ft. long, 6 ft. long, and 8 ft. long, cheap; wall case, as A86, with plate-glass cupboards under, 9 ft. high, 3 ft. wide, 5l. 10s.; 3 ft. ditto with mahogany cupboard under, 4l. 15s.; plain ointment-jars, specie-jars, pill-machines, dispensing-scales, mortars, &c.; all at low prices, at Elkanah Natali's, 207 Old Street, Shoreditch End, near County Court.

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Burrough's silver hypodermic syringe and case, 6s., cost 10s. 85/31.

4-gallon earthenware, 7s.; handsome mahogany soda-water stand, with marble top, 46s. Carveth, Chemist, Plymouth.

Will's dried botanical specimens (published 5s.) for 3s. 9d.; Inee's "Latin Grammar of Pharmacy," 2s. 6d. 85/31.

Soda-water machine for sale, Barnett & Foster's, No. 2 size, has been very little used. Apply to R. H., 1 Sonthwick Street, W.

Job lots of mineral water and other bottles; 100 gross split lemons; 50 gross 10-oz. square dark coffee extracts; 30 gross cherry brandy quarts; what offers to clear? 85/61.

Seventy mounted botanical specimens, representing all classes, notes on structure, illustrating botanical terms; invaluable to students; postal order 5s., or exchange books. "Cryptogamic," 4 Rosebank Road, Leeds.

Wanted, offer for 100-oz. tin quinæ sulph. ext., 25-oz. tins quinæ sulph. P. B., 4-oz. bottles quinæ sulph. (Howard's), 3-oz. bottles quinæ sulph. (unbd.); also patents at half full retail price, some slightly soiled. List sent, enclosed free to London house. 85/12.

WANTED.

Bicycle, good second-hand. Lowest price to Routly, Chemist, Eastbourne.

Set of dental forceps, plated and in good condition. J. Hope, Chemist, Wigton.

Formulae for good-class hair, skin, and complexional specialities. Particulars to W. Lewis, 7 Bishop's Road, London, W.

A set of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*; offers of imperfect sets considered. A. C. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Copies of *The Chemist and Druggist* for September 21st, 1889; 4d. offered for complete copies. Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

The *Chemist and Druggist* for October 22, 1887, January 28, 1888, February 25, 1888, February 9, 1889, in good condition. Send price to Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

THE LAST WEEK OF OUR SPECIAL OFFER TO CHEMISTS.

The Special Offer we made recently was taken advantage of, so far as we could determine, by all the large Retail Chemists. We decided to submit another offer, to hold good till June 1, which would enable the smallest Chemist to make a fair show of our preparations and derive some benefits from our extensive advertising. We now undertake to supply a minimum order of One Pound's Worth (nett) of our "Vinolia" Preparations to any retail chemist on the same terms as we formerly conceded to the largest wholesale houses on £100 lots. **TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER.** This will make the nett wholesale prices as follows:—

Vinolia, small, stamped	...	...	15/6	per doz.
" unstamped	...	...	12/8½	"
" medium, stamped	...	...	30/10	"
" unstamped	...	...	25/3½	"
" large, stamped	...	...	53/4	"
" unstamped	...	...	42/3	"
" Powder, small	...	...	14/9½	"
" medium	...	...	29/7½	"
" large	...	...	50/7½	"
" Soap (Otto of Rose Toilet)	...	...	21/1½	"
" (Balsamic Medical)	...	...	16/11½	"
" Shaving (small)	...	...	16/11½	"
" (large)	...	...	29/5½	"

NOTE.—This is positively the LAST WEEK in which Chemists can by any possibility avail themselves of the above extremely liberal offer.

Chemists will please note that after June 1 the Retail Price of our Vinolia Shaving Soap will be reduced to 1/6 and 2/6 per Stick.

RETAIL PRICES:—VINOLIA, 1/9, 3/6, and 6/- per box.

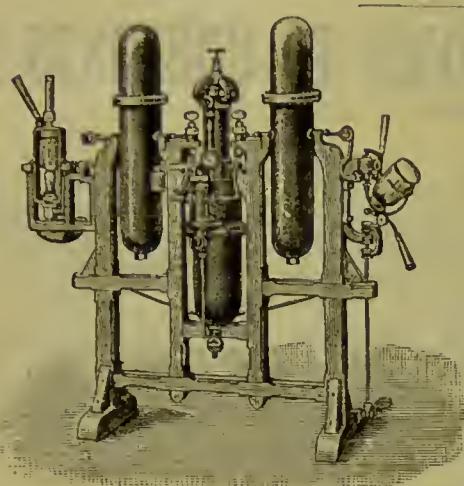
VINOLIA SOAP (Balsam'c Medical), 2/-, (Otto of Rose Toilet) 2/6 per box of 3 Tablets.

VINOLIA POWDER, 1/9, 3/6, and 6/- per box.

VINOLIA SHAVING SOAP, 2/- and 3/6 per stick.

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INDISPENSABLE TO CHEMISTS.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL SODA WATER MACHINE.

Self-working by Chemical Action. No Skilled Labour.

NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER OR NEED REPAIRS.

Produces the Purest Aërated Water made.

Machines, in two sizes, at 25 guineas and 30 guineas. All complete. With the smaller a lad can make easily in ten hours twenty dozen Syphons or 100 dozen Bottles; with the larger, thirty dozen Syphons or 175 dozen bottles.

COUNTY LABORATORY, 30 BROWNLOW STREET, LIVERPOOL, Octoher, 1889.

I have examined during the present year the Machines for making Aërated Waters invented by Mr. Lozé, and I have formed a very high opinion of them. No lead is found in any part which comes in contact with the water, and the process is one which produces absolutely pure Carbonic Gas. Accordingly I find that the effervescent water produced is free from every injurious metal or contamination, and has a better flavour than that produced in the ordinary way.

J. CAMPBELL BROWN, D.Sc.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 20 ALBERT GATE, MANCHESTER, 21st August, 1889.

GENTLEMEN.—At your request I have visited the works of Messrs. A. Lozé & Co., of Prescot Street and Thebrook, Liverpool. I have inspected his patented Apparatus for producing Aërated Waters, and have analysed the Aërated drinks manufactured. The results of analysis quite justified the inferences which were drawn from a knowledge of the materials used. Thus, instead of using ordinary whiting (as the source of carbonic acid gas), which gives off small quantities of offensive gases when acted upon with acid, Mr. Lozé uses one of the pure soluble bicarbonates of either Potash or Soda; the use of this salt enables the apparatus to be much simplified in form, as no gas washer is required, but the carbonic acid gas may be led at once into the liquid in the Saturating Cylinders. The Aërated drinks produced are of very high quality, both as to purity and as to Aëration, and the apparatus possesses the merit of extreme simplicity and efficiency.—Faithfully yours,

C. ESTCOURT, F.I.C., F.L.

Messrs. A. Lozé, & Co., LIMITED.

Dear Mr. Lozé.—I am pleased to inform you that I have been able to work the Machine sold to me by you without previous knowledge. With your patent Turnover I can bottle Patent Stoppers at the rate of two dozen per minute. Syphons and Corked Bottles I can fill much quicker than what you advertise the Machine to do.

The Aërated Waters produced have been sampled by a number of gentlemen, and pronounced by them to be of a most excellent quality.—Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly,

DITTON, 10th April, 1890.

ROBT. J. GOW, F.C.S.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.
TRADE MARK Registered May 21st, 1867.

THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES.—*Ch. Eng. Temp. Chron.*

BECKETT'S

FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

"First-class beverages."—*The Grocer.*"Have an established reputation."—*Nonconformist.*"Delicious beverages."—*Scottish Good Templar.*"Beckett's Fruit Syrups are not to be excelled."—*Anti-Adulteration Review.*"Exceedingly pleasant."—*The Rock.*"Invigorating and refreshing."—*Manchester Courier.*Price Lists, Testimonials, and other information sent post free on application to the Manufacturer—**W. BECKETT, Heywood, Manchester.**

Wholesale and Export Agents—Barclay & Sons (Lim.), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; J. Sanger & Sons, 489 Oxford Street; J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

S. G. CLEMENTS & CO.'SCake & Liquid
ANNATTOPURE, STRONG,
AND UNIFORM.BUTTER
COLOURING,
IN OIL.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

First Honours for Sealing Wax wherever exhibited.

"LION" BRAND**DISPENSING WAX**

OF BRILLIANT COLOUR.

A Special Series of Six qualities.

Sealing Wax, Parcelling Wax, Bottling Wax, Mail and Bag Wax, of great adhesive power, and for every purpose.

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And all Wholesale Houses. WORKS—EDINBURGH.

Works: 12 Lewins Mead, BRISTOL.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

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ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF
GINGER, LEMON,
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Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medicinal Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

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PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

WIESBADEN KOCHBRUNNEN SALT

FOR THE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF

Disorders of the Organs of Respiration and Digestion,
Catarrh of Larynx and Stomach, the Enlargement of Liver and Spleen
Abdominal Plethora, &c.

TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

WATER FILTERS.

NEW PATENT

Manganous Carbon FILTERS.
Boudoir and Table FILTERS.
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House Supply or Cistern FILTERS.
Patent Granular Charcoal FILTERS.
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FOR INTERMITTENT OR CONSTANT SUPPLY.

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AT EXHIBITION,
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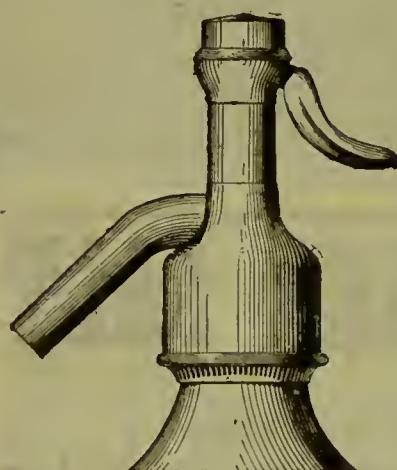
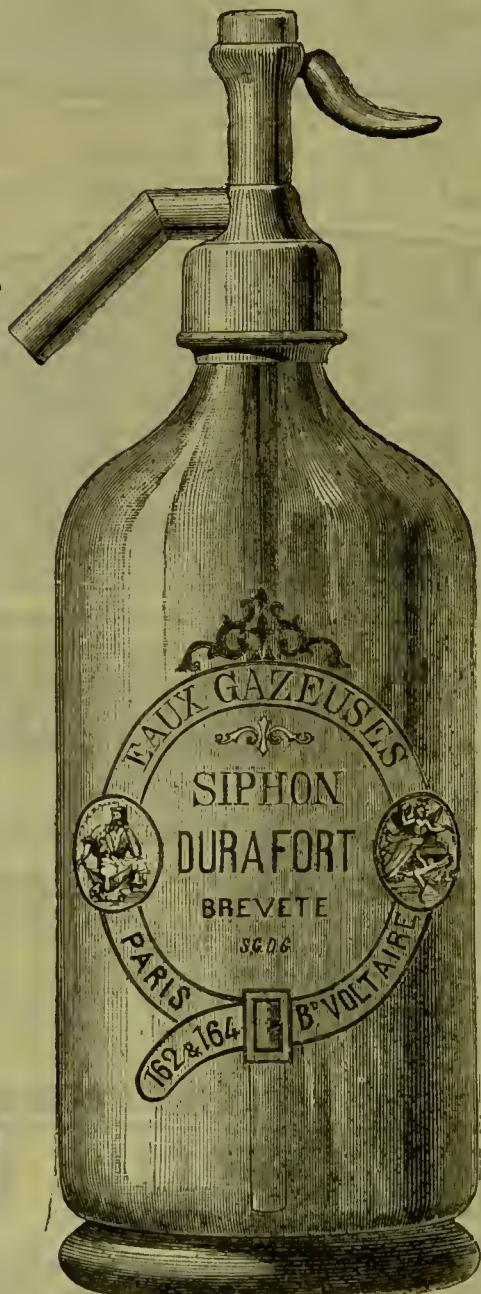
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First Quality.

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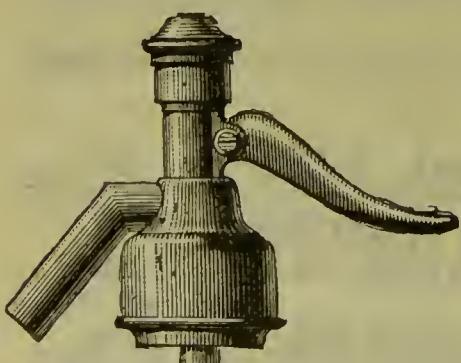
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POWDERS

To Make Seltzer and Vichy
Waters, &c., &c.



SMALL LEVER.—No. 5.



LARGE LEVER.—No. 10.



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New Patent Siphons with TUBES entirely made of CRYSTAL for Lemonade and Potash or Soda Water.

We beg to call the attention of our numerous customers to the quality of the material employed in the manufacture of our Siphons. In our quality not a particle of lead is employed. The crystal is of the very best quality; each Siphon is guaranteed to be tested before leaving our works.

SODA WATER MACHINES.

FILLING MACHINES.

Our General Catalogue and Price List will be sent free on application. Large Discount for Quantities.

146 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.
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SODA-WATER MACHINERY
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BOXES BOTTLES, MACHINERY,
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*Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

We have recently been entrusted with a most important Agency for the above-named goods. Our Principals are the best known firm in Paris, and the Syphons are undoubtedly the cheapest and strongest in the market. The tops are made of pure English Tin, guaranteed free from lead. The Seltzogenes are made on the well-known "Fevre" system, and each one is thoroughly tested before being sent out.

WE CAN GIVE TO LARGE AND SMALL BUYERS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
PLEASE WRITE US AT ONCE FOR PRICES, STATING QUANTITY OF EACH KIND REQUIRED



SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1889, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

We have obtained at the above Exhibition

3 HIGHEST AWARDS POSSIBLE

A feat never accomplished before by any other house supplying requirements for the Aërated Water Trade.

These awards will carry with them **THREE GOLD MEDALS**, which were awarded as follows:—

1st—SODA-WATER MACHINERY (Highest Award possible).

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OR RIPE FRUIT DRINKS
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FROM SOUND, RIPE, SELECTED FRUIT.

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De Carle's Solid Fruit Juices, and that the
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3 doz. Case, Assorted Flavours, viz.: Lemon,
Orange, Raspberry, Pineapple, Cherry,
Lime, Fruit, Ginger, to any address in the
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An abundant supply of Handbills, a Showcard in
Seven Colours, and Window Slip, with each order.
ONE PACKET THEY SELL A H. SIGHT.
FRUIT SYRUP (teasels 6 oz., and represents 1½ pint of real ripe
Packed in Attractive Cakes, retailing at 4d. each, with Easy Made,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
DE CARLE & SON
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Or through any of the London
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In 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. Packets, and $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 lb. Tins only.



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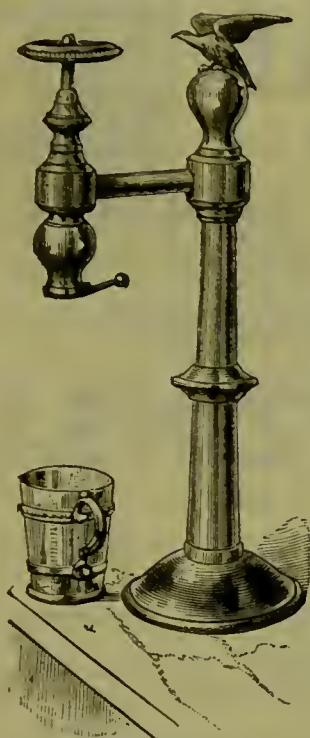
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LIQUEFIED (SO-CALLED NATURAL) CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR USE WITH

COUNTER FOUNTAINS or SODA WATER MACHINES,
FOR FILLING BOTTLES & SYPHONS.



(The cylinder containing water, and the vessel containing the gas, are placed under the counter, and connected by piping to the Fountain on the Counter.)

With the COUNTER FOUNTAIN as shown, we draw direct into the Glass Tumbler, thus avoiding the loss of time occupied in first filling a bottle, and then emptying into the Tumbler, and also the loss of gas in the double operation.

The Gas is supplied in a steel vessel, at a cost of 10s., and a charge is made for the vessel, which is allowed for in full on return.

There is sufficient Carbonic Acid Gas for supplying 3,000 draughts of Soda Water.

SPECIAL MACHINERY AND BOTTLING APPLIANCES

For the manufacture of Mineral Waters as a Business (using the Liquefied Gas) are manufactured by us.

All information, with Catalogue, can be had upon application to above.

The System is on view, and all information given, at the

ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION, CHELSEA.



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It is the Cheapest, Strongest, Handsomest, and Best in the World.

PRICE 1/6 EACH.

Send for Sample and compare.

NICKEL PLATING FROM 1½d. EACH. SILVER PLATING FROM 3½d. EACH.

Marking on Metal Tops FREE. NO CHARGE FOR DIE if 250 ordered. Ornamental Marking with Name and Trade Mark on the Glass by our Improved Acid process, from 1d. each; Steel Plate to print from, extra according to design. No charge for plate or marking if 1,000 are ordered. The process of manufacture can be seen at any time, and Customers can see their own Syphons tested here before packing.

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING IF ORDERED IN OUR CASES.

	Dovetailed, Planned, and Unvarnished..	Dovetailed, Planned, and Varnished, two coats, best finish.
To hold $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, with lids	1/11
To hold $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, without lids...	1/7
To hold 1 dozen, with lids	2 6
To hold 1 dozen, without lids...	2/3

BRAGG'S

Sold in Powder, 2/-, 4/-, and 6/- bottles; also in Biscuits, 1/-, 2/-, and 4/- tins (Children like these), and in Lozenges, 1/1½ tins (portable and convenient).



Undoubtedly the most natural preventative and curative agent in all cases of Indigestion, Disorders of the Liver, Fevers, Cholera, Dysentery, &c.

The trade cannot do better than keep these old-established and safe preparations under the notice of their customers.

VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

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SHOW CARDS AND COUNTER BILLS ON APPLICATION.

A NEW ARTICLE FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

RIZINE! RIZINE! RIZINE!

A HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

Unsolicited Testimonials from Medical Men in all parts of the Kingdom. All are unanimous in pronouncing "Rizine" to be THE MOST NUTRITIOUS FARINACEOUS FOOD EXTANT.

Signor SUCCI at the end of his wonderful Forty Days' Fast took "Rizine" as his first solid food, and has taken it daily ever since.

Dr. ROBINS, M.R.C.S Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin., Succi's Medical Attendant, says:—

"'RIZINE' could hardly have been subjected to a better or more delicate test as to its digestibility than this, and when we consider the fact that Signor Succi increased in weight 21 lbs. 12 oz in the first ten days on a diet of which 'Rizine' was the only farinaceous element it may be taken as a proof of its nutritious value."

Samples, Price Lists, and Recipe Books free on application.

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IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

CONCENTRATED**PEPTONISED COCOA & MILK**

AND CONCENTRATED

PEPTONISED MILK

(PATENT).

These two preparations are made with pure rich PRE-DIGESTED Country Milk, and, by mere dilution with hot water, afford a delicious restorative beverage the assimilation of which requires no digestive effort.

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LONDON.**

Tins 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Obtainable Everywhere.

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS

MEAT JUICE OBTAINED BY A COLD PROCESS.

A most Nourishing Fluid, consisting of the Uncooked Juice of Meat, or Muscle Plasma, permanently Preserved by the addition of a definite quantity of a Carbohydrate, which at the same time materially increases its Nutritive value and renders it a Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids.

CLAIM FOR SUPPORT
is based on the following grounds:—

1st. That it is the cheapest preparation of meat which has been placed at the disposal of the medical profession.

2nd. That it is peculiarly rich in nutritive material. The truth of this statement, as regards its most important albuminoids, may be verified in the simplest manner by heating to a temperature of 120° F. a small quantity in a test-tube or spoon, and noting the change consequent upon the coagulation of the albuminoids previously held in solution.

3rd. That it presents its large proportion of nutrient in the natural form, so that its proteolysis and absorption are quickly carried out with a minimum of labour to the digestive apparatus.

4th. That it causes not the slightest irritation throughout the digestive organs, and can therefore be taken, even by the most weakly infant, with perfect safety.

By
Letters



Royal
Patent.



5th. That it contains no *excess* of salts, nitrogenous waste matter, and *no added salts*.

6th. That it supplies all the nourishment required, in very small bulk—an advantage which is of no small moment in the successful management of many serious ailments.

The value of such a food in the treatment of sick persons, whether adults or children, can hardly be over-estimated, especially in cases where there is irritation of the stomach or intestines, as, for example, in typhoid fever, in which it has proved of infinite value; wasting diseases, such as tabes mesenterica; in anaemia, gastro-intestinal ulceration, or where, either from old age or disease, the digestion has become seriously impaired. In fact, it is hard to imagine any case of serious illness in the management of which great assistance may not be obtained from CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS.

Pharmacists willing to distribute specimen bottles and literature to medical men will oblige by intimating the same to us and sending List of Medicos.

Supplied by all Wholesale Houses at 20/- & 34/- per dozen.

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YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2s. 6d., and 1s. each.

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Delicious Blanmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s. and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

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A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

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For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s. and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 1-pint, and Quart boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

TO THE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

COLEMAN,
GEORGE'S, NORWICH.

St. George's, Middle St.
NORWICH,
December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, WITH QUININE, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, NON-Alcoholic, made from the juice of the Grape; Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE. Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

*N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.
Trade prices on application.*

P.S.—Where the Magistrate's Certificate is not held we are willing to pay the entire cost of a Retail Certificate (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if an assorted order of 6 dozen is sent us of any of our preparations. List on application. Our Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine WITHOUT QUININE commands a very large sale, and is recommended by over one thousand medical men who have sent us testimonials in its favour.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

ST. GEORGE'S NORWICH,
AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMPARE, AND THEN DECIDE.

5/6 per Gross.



BOTTLE SHAPE.

MENNY CONES.

5/6 per Gross.



BOTTLE SHAPE.

On $\frac{1}{4}$ -Gross Show Cards, with Elastic. Sample Free.

PETER TYRER, 70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

**THE
EUREKA CO.'S
Specialties are—**

**BUTTER COLOR, CHEESE COLOR,
OF CALF RENNET**

(ABSOLUTELY AND PURE).

THE GENUINE BRAND

To be had ONLY from

Johnsen Jørgensen

5 Savage Gardens,

LONDON, E.C.

Try them means buy them!

They sell themselves!

When your customers know them

They won't cram your shelves!

**IF YOU REALLY WANT TO INCREASE YOUR SALE KEEP EUREKA PREPARATIONS.
THEY NEVER FAIL!**

SALE LAST YEAR OVER 100,000 BOTTLES.

POTTER'S



Registered Trade Mark

The Best in the Market.

HERB BEER

Makes a Splendid Botanic Beer.

EXTRACT

WILL KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE.

3/6 per Dozen.

39/- per Gross.

Special Quotations for Bulk. Show Cards and Counter Bills with all Orders.

POTTER & CLARKE,

Wholesale and Export Botanic Druggists,

5, 6, & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

HASSALL & CO.'S PHOSPHO-CITRIC ACID

Is the Best, Purest, and most Economical Agent for Acidulating all Saccharine Beverages.

Price only **10d.** per lb., in 9 and 18 gallon casks; **1s.** per lb. in small quantities.

One Ounce Measure is equal to One Ounce of Citric. It produces a higher class Beverage, and shows an economy of between £6 and £7 per cwt.

We do not ask for an order, we merely solicit the favour of a trial.

3-OZ. Sample for Postage (3 stamps), or 14 lbs. on approbation.

P A M P H L E T G R A T I S.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

We are pleased to be able to testify that your Phospho-Citric Acid is satisfactory under the most severe trials. We have placed Manufactured goods in which your Acid was used in a refrigerator for months, and also for nine months in a stove in which the temperature stands at over 150° day and night, and the bottles when examined to-day were as bright as the day they were put in. —, LONDON.

I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that first-class waters are produced, with greater body and finer fruity flavour, at half the cost of Citric; and further that your Acid is free from all traces of **LEAD**, generally found in the crystals. I am persuaded that your Acid will ultimately command the Mineral Water Trade.

Yours faithfully, WM. THOMSON.

"And may I also be permitted to add my testimony to the excellence of your Phospho-Citric Acid; I consider it far and away preferable to Citric." C. H. ORTON, STOCK GOLDING.

FERMENTATION.

When Fermentation is present, Saccharine Beverages made with this Acid will keep sound and bright several days longer than those made with Crystal Acids.

HASSALL & CO.
YORK ROAD, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

TELEGRAMS:—"REMPUJARON LONDON."

Clarke's Newly Designed "Pyramid" Nursery Lamp Food Warmer, with New Registered Pannikin.



N.B.—NO ALTERATION IN THE PRICE OF THE OLD PATTERN "PYRAMID" FOOD WARMER.

CLARKE'S IMPROVED PANNIKINS (REGISTERED) FOR USE WITH CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NURSERY LAMP.

By this invention any liquid food can be poured out, or drunk, without scum or grease passing through the spout, and events spilling when poured into a Feeding Bottle, so objectionable with all other Pannikins. These Pannikins will fit all the old "Pyramid" Nursery Lamps, and can be purchased separately.

WHOLESALE PRICES { No. 1 30/- per dozen.
LAMPS COMPLETE { " 2 33/- " } Cash discount, 5 per cent.
" 3 36/- "

N.B.—Extras.—Porcelain Pannikins per dozen, No. 1 6/- Lids 2/-
" " 12/- " 2/-
" " 3/- 9/- " 3/-
" " 10/- " 12/-

Tin Pannikins, No. 1, 8/- No. 2, 10/- No. 3, 12/-

Clear Glasses 4/- Roughed, 6/- Opaline, 6/- Coloured, 6/- Ruby, 8/-

B.—Ask for CLARKE'S PANNIKIN, and see that his name and the registered number

(Registered 91,241) is on the Pannikin, and trade mark "PYRAMID."

Clarke's Patent "PYRAMID" NIGHT LIGHTS are the only Lights suitable for these Lamps.

Sold Retail by all respectable dealers, and Wholesale by CLARKE'S "PYRAMID"

"FAIRY" LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

London Show Room—31 ELY PLACE, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.

LARKE'S ADJUSTABLE BED-TRAY (COUSINS)
(PATENT)

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,

For use with CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMER,
with his NEW REGISTERED PANNIKIN.

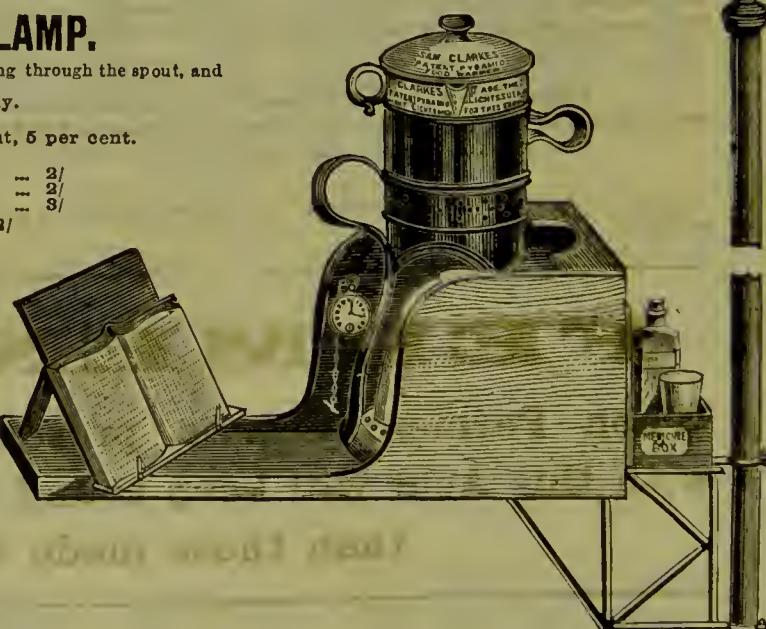
This is an invaluable Invention, and useful appliance at the BEDSIDE, suitable for Invalids, particularly for Parents whose Infants require Feeding during the night. It obviates necessity of getting out of bed, as everything required for use can be put on the TRAY. The tray is adapted for use in connection with Clarke's "Pyramid" Food Warmer, and when required can be turned to the wall in such a manner as to shade the Person in Bed in the Rays of the Light.

Invalids will find it a Great Comfort, for any book, plate, basin, &c., can be placed thereon for use, and obtained without altering the position in bed. By means of a Slide, the Tray can be pulled forward to the position or length required. It is Highly Recommended by Medical Profession, and can be obtained from most dealers in Clarke's "Pyramid" "Fairy" Lamps.

ay, 15/-, with Book Rest & Medicine Box, 21/-, less 33/- per cent.
Food Warmer, see above.

With Brass Bracket, 4s. extra. Adjustable Brass Support for book rest, 5s. extra

EXCITATIONS FOR FIXING.—Place the Clips round the bed-post, insert the Thumbnut in the square hole at the end of same, and screw as tightly as possible. The Clips being of spring steel, they will fit any size post. A little cloth or washleather should be placed round the bed-post to prevent scratching the post.



CLARKE'S "Pyramid" and "Fairy" Light Co., Limited, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

SHOW ROOMS—31 ELY PLACE, HOLBORN CIRCUS.

LAMPLUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

Handsome Show-cards and effective transparencies will be forwarded to any Chemist applying for same through his Wholesale Patent Medicine House, or direct to

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ROWNTREE'S

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—
"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

"ELECT" COCOA.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.



ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University),
December 15, 1888.

Introduced 1855.)

ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

(Introduced 1855.)

One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.

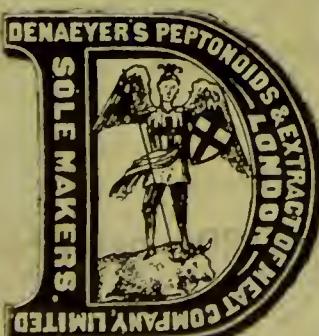


Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4/1 lb. | Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent., 8/1 lb. | Aqua Foeniculi, Concent., 4/1 lb. | Aqua Pimenta, Concent., 4/1 lb.
 " Anisi 4/1 " " Cassia 4/1 " " Menth. Pip. 4/1 " " Rose 8/6 "
 " Camphora 4/1 " " Fior. Aurant. 8/6 " " Ang. 6/1 " " Rose Virgin 10/6 "
 " Curri 4/1 " " Fior. Sambuci 8/6 " " Virid. 4/1 "

" Ths abovs are put up in Bottles of 4 lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.

From the LANCET, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Anethi, Anisi, Cinnam. Ver., Rose, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopoeia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice. [1] Wholesale HARRON & CO., London, and most Provincial Wholesales Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR.

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LIQUID PEPTONES STERILIZED

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DENAEEYER'S PEPTONATE OF IRON. A bland, non-irritating and most easily assimilable ferruginous preparation. For debilitated constitutions, children, and aged people.
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"RAMORNIE."

LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat.

As supplied to the Admiralty, War, and India Offices.

1-lb. Jars.....	per lb. 6/9	per doz. 81/0	2-oz. Jars.....	per lb. 7/8	per doz. 11/6
1-lb. Jars.....	" 7/0	" 42/0	1-oz. Jars.....	" 8/4	" 8/8
1-lb. Jars.....	" 7/3	" 21/0	1/2-oz. Jars.....	" 8/8	" 8/8

QUOTATIONS FOR EXTRACT IN "BULK" ON APPLICATION,

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 9 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

6 lbs. Carriage Free.



“PEPSALIA” is a white crystalline body, resembling fine table salt in appearance and taste, devoid of smell, and possessed of remarkable solvent properties on food. It is perfectly homogeneous, and being prepared by a special process known only to the manufacturers, its activity is preserved unimpaired under all circumstances.

“PEPSALIA” has been analysed and tested by several distinguished chemists, and they are unanimous in finding it extremely active and reliable as a solvent for food.

Retail Price 1s. and 2s. per Bottle. To Chemists, 10s. and 20s. per Dozen,
less 5 per cent. discount.

G. & G. STERN,
62 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

WILL SEND LITERATURE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Fuerst Brothers
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Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.; Ext. Hypsycy., 1-20 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Nuo. V. (m.), 1-20 gr.; Ol. Res. Capsici, 1-20 gr.
Dose 1 to 4.

Per 1,000,
in Plain Bottle,
4/-.

Per Small Stoppered
Vase, with painted
glass label,
5/6.

Per Stoppered Vase,
with painted glass
label. (5,000.)
21/-.

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No. 120 Pil. Cathartic and Liver.

R. Podophyllin, 1 gr.; Ext. Colocynth, 1 gr.; Pv. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr.; Pv. Scammony, 1 gr.; Pv. Saponia, 1-8 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyami, 1-8 gr.; Gingerine, 1-8 gr. Dose, 2 to 4 pills as a purgative, 1 to 2 pills as an aperient.

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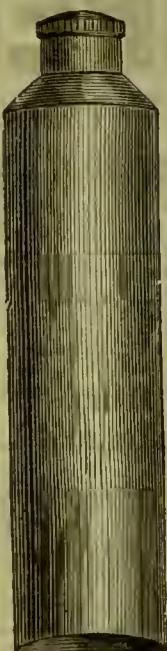
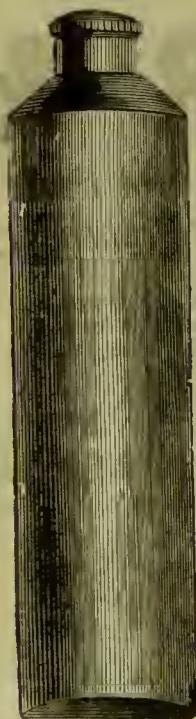
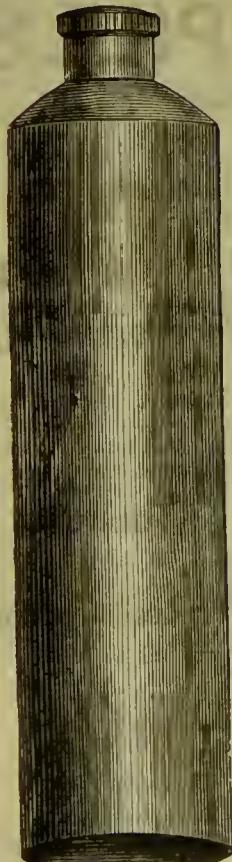
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NEW SERIES OF

AMMONIATED **PERFUMES.**

COMBINING IN ONE BOTTLE
SMELLING SALTS
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PERFUME
 FOR THE
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(1/2 SIZE)

TO BE USED AS A
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 IN THE USUAL WAY
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All Varieties of **PERFUMES.**
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One Shape. One Price. Retail 2/6.
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As supplied to the Queen (lately styled "Inexhaustible").
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THE CITRATE OF THE SEASON.

This preparation contains the well-known properties of Citrate of Magnesia, with the flavour of the Natural Fruit; in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Bottles 8/-, 1-lb. 14/6 per dozen; in 7-lb. Tins at 90/- per cwt. Chemists and dealers should order at once, as the season is now advancing. If ordered in 7-lb. Tins, labels supplied free.

The *Chemist and Druggist* of 5th April, 1890, says:—"Mr. Henry Quelch is introducing a distinct novelty for summer trade, viz., a granular effervescent raspberry citrate. This has a good raspberry flavour and a pink colour, and forms, with the usual quantity of water, a refreshing draught. It should be a popular article this year, and is worth the attention of Chemists and Druggists."

MAY BE HAD THROUGH ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM THE
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Don't forget that **QUELCH'S PASTE** is the best article for the production of**GLYCERINE & CUCUMBER.**In $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. Jars, 2/3 and 4/3. Makes 3 lbs. and 6 lbs. of Emulsion respectively.

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A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,

For Shaving without Soap, Brush, or Water.

CAUTION.

The only Genuine has a yellow label printed ONLY in Black Ink, and bears the original address of the late inventor, "27 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street," the proprietors having purchased under an administration suit, the Secret, Trade Mark, Goodwill, and Premises:

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CRÈME SIMON À LA GLYCERINE.

MARVELLOUS FOR

Softening & Whitening the Complexion. Most efficacious for the Skin.

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ARTIFICIAL MUSK

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PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.

A NEW AND INVALUABLE DISCOVERY.

As used with great success by the principal Perfumers and Soap Makers in the world, replacing with great advantage the Natural Musk.

For any information concerning Price, Samples, Directions for Use, &c., apply to Sole Vendor—

ANTOINE CHIRIS,

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A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS, FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in *BLACK INK*, and the signature of his Widow, AIMEE LLOYD, in *RED INK*. Refuse all others.

Manufacturer : **AIMEE LLOYD** (WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, formerly of 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET)
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TURNED METAL FLASK & BOTTLE CAPS

For Spirits, Oils, Perfumes,
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ROSE.

"THE SCENT of the LILIES" & "THE SCENT of the HAYFIELDS."

(Registered 87090.)

(Registered 87092.)

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON!

In 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz.
bottles to retail at 2/-,
3/6, 6/6, 12/- and 21/-
each.

Artistic Advertisements given with each
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TELEGRAMS—"ALSACE, LONDON."

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**“SALVO
PETROLIA”**
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Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Packed in Tins, 1, 4, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs.

“OLEUM DEELINÆ”
(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession
FOR

OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM,
ECZEMA, SKIN DISEASES,

FOR
EXTERNAL & INTERNAL IRRITATION
OF EVERY KIND.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles
or half of each.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

“EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA”

For Public Speakers, Actors, & Singers.
1s. 6d. per Tube.

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SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.**

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,

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Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-

CONCENTRATED

Egg Julep, 2/6,

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Golden Fluid,

10/6, 21/-.

EUXURON,

1/6.

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Stimulating Lotion, 5/-

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Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica

Hair Wash, 3/6,

5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

Arnica Wash,

3/6, 5/-,

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Combines in one clear Fluid every Valuable
Component in both of a Hair Grease and Wash,
3/-, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

For renewing the original colour of Grey Hair;
superior to all other Removers, colour being perfectly
simple in its Components. Price 6/-.



An elegant Preparation for
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Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

BRILLANTINE.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London.

WRIGHT'S MYRRH TOOTH SOAP.

8/- PER DOZEN.



The Most Elegant Dentifrice on the Market. Removes Tartar, Preserves the Enamel, Prevents Decay, Gives Pearly White Teeth, Hardens and Strengthens the Gums, Cures Offensive Breath, a Gem for the Toilet.

Put up in an attractive manner for show case display, and contains in a modified form the medicinal properties of Myrrh. It is an elegant saponaceous Dentifrice, absolutely pure, containing no mineral or acid substance, and no ingredient entering into its composition is in the least degree harmful or unwholesome.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF

H. A. GOODALL & CO.

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BE READY FOR THE HOT WEATHER

AND LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF

SMELLING BOTTLES AND SALTS.

A NEW LINE.

“A1” “EVER-FRESH” SALTS

These Salts are the most inexhaustible it is possible to produce. They are ready scented, and can be put into the bottles without addition, or, if preferred, a few drops of ammonia may be added.

2/2 per lb., bottle free.

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An attractive card will do wonders in selling an article.

A splendid Summer Line, can be had 1 dozen in box, if preferred.

Bottles, empty, 3/6 dozen, 39/- gross, WONDERFUL VALUE. The bottles are well cut and stoppered.



No. 186.

China Bottles, prettily decorated, fitted with China and Cork Stopper, making one of the prettiest articles ever offered for sale.

Filled with A1 “Ever-Fresh” Salts,

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Empty 2/9 „ 29/- „

No. 186. Over 200 Patterns of Cut Glass and China Bottles, Odorators, &c., to choose from. Before buying, please order a sample dozen, assorted, or send for List, or call and inspect samples, and then compare prices with any house in the trade.

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Filled with “Ever-fresh” Salts, 4/- doz., 45/- gross.

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One card given with every dozen bottles.

The card holds $\frac{1}{2}$ -dozen, therefore is not too large for Counter or Window.



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Peacock Blue, Globe Stoppered English Bottles, neatly put up, and filled with A1 “Ever-Fresh” Salts,

No. 188, 6d., 1 doz. in box, 3, 9 doz., 40/- gross.

No. 189, 1s., $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. in box, 7/- doz., 72/- gross.

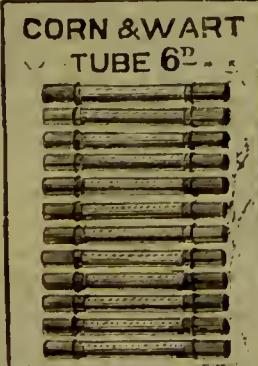
Nos. 188-9.

ENGLISH SERIES. Bottles of English Manufacture, splendidly stoppered & cut.

E 1. Small Watch, globe stoppered	3/6 doz.	E 6. Similar to No. 5, but larger	18/- doz.
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E 3. Preston, globe stoppered, the words “Preston Salts” stamped in the glass	4/6 „	■■■ Above Lines are suited to the highest class trade, as no better workmanship could be produced.		
E 4. Dwarf Jar, square stopper, very cheap	... ...	4/- „	E 7. Small Preston, plain cut globe stopper	... ...	3/6 „
E 5. Very best cut bottle possible, watch-shape, polished neck, globe cut stopper	... ...	9/- „	E 8. Tom Thumb squat	„ „	3/- „

Send a sample order for some of above, and you cannot fail to be pleased, as the stoppers fit PERFECTLY. English Bottles never been offered so cheap before.

A LINE FOR THE SUMMER, A1



A capital line, attractively carded, being a glass hermetically sealed glass tube in card case. 2/3 doz., thus leaving plenty of profit.

1d.
INSECT POWDER TINS
WITH PERFORATED LID,
2/4 per gross net.
The Best Line in the
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The time has arrived when these will sell.
3/9 dozen, filled with good powder.

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KERFOOT'S PEARL CACHOUS.

THESE beautiful little lozenges, perfectly spherical in form, weighing about 400 to the ounce, of exquisite flavour and great strength, are the most popular and perfect breath lozenges ever introduced; unlike the ordinary flat lozenges, these little PEARLS have no angles to attract dust and become soiled with a slight handling, consequently they can be carried in the purse or pocket, and are altogether more portable than ordinary lozenges.

The unique appearance and flavour of this novelty quickly ensured a large sale, and its success, as might have been anticipated, quickly brought to the front some worthless imitations, the sale of which can only result in disappointment to all concerned.

KERFOOT'S Pearl Cachous

are the only genuine PEARL CACHOUS: they are not only better looking, but are double the strength of the imitations, and buyers are therefore requested to order the original, and thus ensure a perfect article. They are elegantly put up in attractive one-pound bottles, and are an ornament to any Pharmacy. The following flavours are always in stock—

Rose.	Jockey Club.
Musk.	Violet.
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Lavender.	Clove Pink.

Price 2s. 9d. per lb. in 1-lb. bottles.

Eight bottles sent carriage free to any part of the Kingdom.

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MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
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Is now having a Large Sale by Cycle Agents in all parts of the Country, And can be obtained from most Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses at 8/6 and 4/3 a Dozen, on sale or return, or direct from the maker as below.

If any Chemist advise me of the fact that he Stocks it (no matter whence obtained), I will advertise his Name and Address as an Agent in one or more of the Athletic papers; this will create him a certain demand for it.

It is USED and RECOMMENDED by HOLBEIN, KEEN, NETTLETON, and most of the Leading Cyclists.

It is well got up, and makes an ornament to the counter.

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Mr. E. T. TOWLE, of Dryden Street, Nottingham, Chemist and Druggist, begs to inform the Trade and the Public that he is possessed of the sole right to manufacture and sell Towle's Pennyroyal and Steel Pills, and no other person or firm is intrusted in such business.

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EDWD. T. TOWLE,
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CELEBRATED

GOUT

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PILLS.

THE SAFEST and MOST
EFFECTUAL CURE for

Gout,
Rheumatism,
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Pains in the Head,
Face, and Limbs, &c.

They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet, and in no case can their effect be injurious.

Prepared only by GEORGE EADE,
72 Goswell Road, London, and sold by
all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1d.; three
in one, 2s. 9d.

I.D. PILLS!! SUGAR-COATED! I.D. PILLS!!

Medicine made pleasant for all.
The Cheapest and Best Family Medicine.
The most Saleable Article in the Market.
Composed of the purest Drugs. Will keep
good in all Climates any length of time.

The following varieties are put up in
Glass Tubes, on Cards of 3 doz., or in
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Antibilious	Hamilton
Asafoetida	Liver
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Castor Oil	Quinine
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Terms—8s. per Gross, cash; 6 Gross
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Agents and Purchasers of large quantities
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The New Remedy for Rheumatism, Skin Affections, &c.
 ICHTHYOL supplied to the Trade in 1-lb. tins, at 15/- per lb.; and in
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 ICHTHYOL CAPSULES (4 minims in each) supplied in bottles contain-
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 THE HEALTHFUL SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR.

Note the Reduction in Price of Saccharin Tabloids.
 Retail, 100 for 9/-, 200 for 1/8.

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Prof. German Sée says:—"It is the remedy for pain."
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 ANTIPIRIN in Powder or Crystals, 3/- per oz.

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SULPHONAL-BAYER.

THE SAFE AND RELIABLE HYPNOTIC.
 SULPHONAL-BAYER supplied to the Trade

PRICES.—SULPHONAL-BAYER supplied to the Trade
 12/- and 33/- per dozen.
 SULPHONAL TABLOIDS (5 gr.), in bottles of 25 and 100, at

Sold by BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRESERVABLE OINTMENT BASE.
 DOES NOT TURN RANCID.

Reduced Prices.—Lanoline supplied to the Trade in 1-lb. and 7-lb.
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 (Ung. Lar. olini), 2/2 per lb. Anhydrous Lanoline Base, 2/10 per lb.

B. W. & CO., Agents in Great Britain, the Colonies and India,
 Spain, South and Central America, and Mexico.

DR. VON HEYDEN NACHFOLGER,
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SALOL.

Highly recommended in Cholera, Rheumatism, &c.
 SALOL IN CRYSTALS supplied to the Trade at 1/3
 per oz., 16/10/- per lb.

SALOL TABLOIDS (5 gr.), in bottles containing 25 and
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B. W. & CO., Wholesale Consignees, Great Britain.

Above Prices subject to usual Discount.

DIURETIN—"KNOLL"

(THEOBROMIN-SODIO-SALICYLATE).

Theobromine possesses a powerful diuretic action, and is of special value when it is desired to promote diuresis in cases of cardiac disease, being more certain in its action, according to the reports of Drs. Schroeder and Gram, than either digitalis or strophanthus. In their report these physicians state that Theobromine resembles Caffeine in having a direct action on the kidneys, but it has not the irritating influence upon the nerve centres which characterises the former drug. Pure Theobromine is unsuitable for internal administration, it being so sparingly soluble (about 1 in 1,600 of water), and, moreover, is said to be productive of nausea. In the form of Diuretin—"Knoll," however, we have a white powder which, when warmed, dissolves in about half its own weight of water, no precipitation occurring upon cooling. Dose 15 grains. It may be given as often as every 4 hours until its full diuretic action is established.

Diuretin—"Knoll" supplied to the Trade in 1-oz. and 2-oz. Bottles, at 5/7 per oz., subject to usual Discount.

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SELECT PREPARATIONS—"HERON" BRAND.

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INFANTS' FOOD, MALTED.

EXTRACT OF MALT IN VACUO.

CASCARA CORDIAL.

LIQUID BUTTER COLOURING.

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The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Hobart Chemists' Association.

The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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POSTCARD COMPETITION.—APRIL.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ELECTION.

WE asked our subscribers in April to foretell the result of the Pharmaceutical Election in May, and we indicated the method on which we should estimate the predictions received. It was to award 10 marks in each case when the top or bottom name on the poll was successfully prophesied, and 5 marks each for every other name found on the postcard in the place corresponding with that which it should occupy on the official poll. Tested in this way we find two competitors score 40 marks each. Mr. A. Dyson, 96 High Street, Grays, Essex, gets 10 by correctly predicting Mr. Carteighe for the top place, and 5 each for fitting Messrs. Hampson (2), Greenish (3), Schacht (5), Richardson (11), Storrar (12), and Ross (22), into their proper niches. Mr. H. W. G. Morris, Thame, hits neither top nor bottom name, but he places the following eight candidates in their rightful positions, viz.:—Abraham (6), Hills (7), Harrison (8), Leigh (10), Martin (13), Coleman (18), Wells (19), and Spink (21). We send a guinea to each of these competitors.

POSTCARD COMPETITION.—JUNE.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S JUBILEE.

IN concluding their forty-ninth annual report, published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 10, 1890, the Pharmaceutical Council remarked: "It is interesting to note that the Society has entered its fiftieth year, having been founded in March, 1841, and next year it will be a question as to the most fitting way for the Society to celebrate its jubilee." We shall be glad to see what suggestions for the celebration of this jubilee can be offered by our correspondents, and we therefore invite ideas to be sent to us on postcards during the month of June. We shall pay the usual guinea for the information which seems to us to be the brightest and best. Subscribers, their families, and employés are all eligible to enter this competition. Postcards only can be received, and on June 30 the competition will be closed.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SERIES.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK FOR CHEMISTS.

A MANUAL of Pharmaceutical Testing for the Man of Business and his Assistants; comprising simple instructions for the testing of the chemicals of the British Pharmacopœia, &c.; with such materials and appliances as are in common use at the dispensing-counter. By Barnard S. Proctor, F.I.C. Published at the Offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and at Melbourne and Sydney. 1890."

We quote above the title-page of Mr. Proctor's new manual, which we publish this week at 2s. 6d., or 2s. 9d. post free. This description of the work concisely explains its objects and scope. It will be found of great and frequent use in all pharmacies, both for practical and for educational purposes. It will be sold through wholesale houses, and we shall be glad to receive orders for it direct. It is uniform in binding and style with our other "Manuals," the "Art of Dispensing" and Alpe's "Handy Book of Medicine Stamp Duty."

"THE ART OF DISPENSING."

THIS popular work treats of all the manipulative details involved in compounding medical prescriptions, special attention being given to dispensing difficulties. It includes particulars regarding pill excipients and pill coating, the suppositories, emulsions of all kinds, mixtures, &c. There are distinct chapters on the dispensing of French, German, and homœopathic prescriptions, and select new remedies. The appendix comprises French, German, and Latin vocabularies and a concise table of doses of potent medicines. The book is got up in good style and is published at 3s. 6d.

"THE HANDY BOOK OF MEDICINE-STAMP DUTY."

THIS work has been written for us by Mr. E. N. Alpe, of the Solicitors' Department, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, who has had a wide experience in and intimate knowledge of the administration of the Acts which regulate the sale of proprietary medicines. The Handy Book is, consequently, of exceptional value to chemists and druggists, more especially in showing how medicines are made liable to stamp-duty by labelling, circulars, and the like. Reviewers have been unanimous in stating that the work is not only complete, but interesting and invaluable. It is as free as possible from legal phraseology, is readable, and is nicely got up. Price 2s. 6d., or by post 2s. 9d. May be obtained through the wholesale houses in the same way as "The Art of Dispensing."

Metropolitan Reports.

BURGLARY AT CHEMICAL WORKS.—On returning to business after the Whitsuntide holidays, Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson found their works in the Holloway Road had been entered burglariously, and that various pieces of portable property, including some money, a clock, and some stamps, had been carried off. The thieves have not been discovered.

INACCURATE WEIGHTS.—At Marlborough Street Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. J. H. Lewis, chemist, of Great Portland Street, appeared to answer two summonses charging him with having had in his possession, for use in his trade, six weights which were unjust, and two fluid-ounce measures and one weight which were unstamped. Charles Bending, an inspector of weights and measures, said that on May 12, he visited Mr. Lewis's shop and found him using a set of brass weights, all of them, with the exception of the smallest, being deficient, the pound seven grains, the half-pound two grains, the four-ounce two grains, and the two-ounce three grains. He also found two measures, one of which was being used, which were not marked with the Government stamp. Mr. Lewis said that the only way he could account for the lightness of the weights was by the fact that they were regularly cleaned every morning with oxalic acid. Mr. Hannay imposed a penalty of 20s. and 2s. costs in the first instance, and of 10s. and 2s. costs in the second.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—George Henry Thomas, 30, traveller, appeared on remand at Worship Street Police Court on Monday charged with embezzling money received for and on account of his employers, Messrs. Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited), druggists' sundriesmen, of Curtain Road, Shoreditch. Mr. Groser, barrister, prosecuted; Mr. Phillips defending. The prosecutors paid the defendant 10s. a week salary and commission. In three cases gone into it was shown that the prisoner had received in April a sum of 18*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* from Mr. Martin, chemist, of Parkers Road, Bromley; a sum of 6*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* from Mr. Banbury, chemist, of Walworth Road; and a sum of 3*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* from Mr. Ellis, chemist, of Brixton Road, for goods supplied by the prosecutors on order through the prisoner. It was the prisoner's duty to have accounted for money received the same week, but a month having elapsed, and it having been found that the accounts had been paid, he was written to to attend the warehouse. He did not do so, and a second letter obtaining no response, Detective-sergeant Gould, G Division, accompanied a member of the firm to the prisoner's house, where he was arrested. The cross-examination was directed to show that money was due to the prisoner on commission. Mr. Walters, a member of the firm, said they had forgiven the prisoner previous embezzlements. The prisoner was fully committed for trial. Bail was refused.

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT IN MINCING LANE.—The list of members of the London Commercial Sale-rooms for the year 1890 has just been issued. It contains 1,469 names, and a careful scrutiny reveals the fact that of this number as many as 509, or nearly 35 per cent., are of unmistakably foreign origin. As might be expected, most of these foreign cognomens hint that the cradles of their possessors were rocked in the Fatherland, no fewer than 423 among the non-British names having a more or less decided German ring about them. France furnishes 31 names only, and there are 55 denoting extraction from various other foreign countries, Holland, Italy, and Greece being most prominent among these. Of course a very large proportion of the foreign names is owned by persons who are only foreigners in the second or third generation: but, nevertheless, the figures throw a good deal of light upon the extent to which the important branches of our commerce represented by the members of the Commercial Sale-rooms are in the hands of foreigners. We doubt whether so large a percentage of the wholesale dealers in produce on any Continental market—Antwerp, perhaps, excepted—are of foreign extraction, though, if a similar census could be taken in New York, the non-native element might prove to be even larger there than it is in London. There is at least one lord among the members of the sale-rooms, and an odd dozen or so of foreign barons and "vons."

Provincial Reports.

BIRMINGHAM.

HIGH SOCIETY.—His Worship the Mayor (Counsellor Clayton) will give an "at home" at the Council House on Thursday, June 5, to the chemists and druggists of the city and its vicinity.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The business in the Horsefair for many years in the hands of Mr. Crooke has again changed hands. Mr. Arnold has disposed of it to Mr. C. Bayley, of Walsall, who, it is understood, will carry it on as a branch business.

ADULTERATED DRUGS.—The Health Committee have been on the war-path of the chemists, and have cautioned several with regard to their linseed-meal (flour being found in some of the samples), and in the matter of paregoric, compound tincture of benzoin and sal volatile.

LIVERPOOL.

THE MEDICINE THIEF.—Henry Collacott, a respectably-dressed young man, was charged at the police court, on the 22nd inst., with stealing brushes, medicine, and other articles, to the value of 7*l.* 10*s.*, the property of his employers, Messrs. Evans, Sons, & Co., wholesale druggists, Hauover Street. He had been stopped on leaving the warehouse, and several articles taken from the stock were found concealed about his person. Subsequently a large number of articles stolen from the prosecutors' warehouse were found in the prisoner's house. Collacott had been in the employ of the firm for fourteen or fifteen years. A member of the firm stated that the prisoner had been committing petty thefts for five or six years. The prisoner was committed to gaol for three months with hard labour.

TRADE MEETING.—On Thursday a meeting of the members of the trade was called by the Liverpool Chemists' Association for the purpose of considering the question, which has been agitated for some time, of closing all chemist's shops not later than 9 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Dr. Symes presided, and there was a moderate attendance. The chairman said that as they would probably not meet again for some time, he would call attention to two or three matters of importance before entering on the special business for which the meeting was convened. They were all doubtless aware of the facts connected with the case "The Pharmaceutical Society v. Wheeldon" and of the result of the appeal. He had received a letter from Mr. Foster (Wheeldon's employer) saying there was a balance of 25*l.* from the Defence Fund which had been contributed unexpended and desiring to know if he approved of its being invested toward meeting any further prosecutions of the kind, or, if not, asking for an alternative suggestion. He (the chairman) would like to have the opinion of the subscribers on this point. Since they last met a Customs and Inland Revenue Bill had been before the House of Commons, which contained a provision, in clause 32, that retailers of methylated spirit should not sell less than a reputed quart. This would have been a great inconvenience to the public as well as to the trade. On communicating with Mr. Edward Whitley, their senior member of Parliament, he at once had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who promised not to press that provision. With reference to the increased duty on spirit, the Council of the Association felt that it was not the intention of the Legislature to hit chemists, and that it was unfair that by this means their diminished profits should be further reduced. The hon. secretary was requested to place the matter before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, suggesting that a drawback should be allowed on spirit used in the preparation of medicines. Mr. Gosechen replied, saying that he had given the matter full consideration, but regretted he could not see his way to comply with the request. He (the chairman) thought that if united action had been taken throughout the country a solution of the difficulty would have been found. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a general discussion on the question of early closing.

NEWPORT (MON.).

THE CORONER SUPPORTS THE CHEMIST. At an inquest held at Newport last week, before Mr. Martin Edwards, the district coroner respecting the death of a carpenter named J. F. Scurry aged 41, evidence was given that deceased had been unwell for some time past, and his wife stated that he had some medicine from Mr. Davies, chemist, Commercial Street, but got worse. Mr. Bowker, house surgeon at the infirmary, was subsequently called in, but death resulted the same day. Mr. Bowker said he was in a dying condition when he first saw him, suffering from numerous diseases, including bronchitis and erysipelas. It was, he thought, a dangerous thing for chemists to prescribe for diseases of which they were ignorant. Had proper medical treatment been applied, deceased would certainly have had a better chance of living. Death was due to exhaustion, following complicated diseases. Police-sergeant Franklin said Mr. Davies was a gentleman who had been in business in the town a good many years, and the Coroner said he did not think the chemist had exceeded his duty in supplying the medicine. The jury agreed, and returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

NOTTINGHAM.

SPURIOUS BEECHAM'S PILLS.—A chemist of this town has had to sign and publish in the local press an apology to Mr. Beecham for having sold as Beecham's pills certain pills not of his manufacture.

FATAL OVERDOSE OF CHLORODYNE.—An inquest was held on the 23rd inst. respecting the death, at his lodgings, of William Walton, aged 31 years, a commercial traveller in the employment of Warhnrst & Sons, corn and coke merchants. He had been taking chlorodyne for about two months for sleeplessness, and the evidence adduced went to show that he had taken an overdose accidentally, and this view the jury confirmed by their verdict.

IRELAND.

GERMS.—On Friday, May 23, there were opened at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, a bacteriological laboratory, the first of its kind in Ireland. The ceremony was attended by the principal members of science and medicine.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND THE PHARMACY BILL.—A special general meeting of the members and licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, called together by the President "to consider the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875, Amendment Bill," was held on Thursday evening at the offices of the Society.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.—John Gallagher, who found last week at Dublin what was apparently a brass pencil-case, ended abruptly his examination of the "curio" by having the fingers of his right hand blown off; some of the splintered bones being found to be imbedded in his face, which was fearfully lacerated. The "find" is said to have been a dynamite detonator.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.—For disposing by auction of two gallons of spirit without having obtained from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the necessary licence, Robert Metcalf, public auctioneer, Belfast, has been fined 100*l.*, mitigated to 25*l.*, with a recommendation for a further reduction to 5*l.*, on account of the offence being merely a technical infringement of the law.

CONSULTING A QUORUM.—At the weekly meeting of the Newtowndale Poor Law Guardians, Mr. Patterson maintained that the expenditure on medicines was excessive. Mr. Lowry said there was a good deal of money spent uselessly in drugs. Mr. McConkey moved that the clerk of the Union be instructed to write to the secretaries of the dispensary committees directing that requisitions for medicines, before being forwarded shall in all cases be approved by a quorum. Mr. Patterson seconded the motion, which was passed.

ARSENICAL TREATMENT.—A singular case has been engaging the attention of Sir Charles Cameron, the Dublin analyst, the particulars of which have been disclosed at an inquest held at Saltmills, Waterford. A woman who had

been treated for cancer in the breast by a Mrs. Warren, known in the neighbourhood as a successful "cancer-curer," died. Sir Charles Cameron, who analysed the stomach and breast of the deceased, expressed the opinion that death was caused by arsenic contained in a plaster placed on the breast by direction of the amateur doctor. He also stated that the poison, of which there was abundance to cause death, was absorbed from the plaster into the system, the patient's state of health being too low to resist its effects. The foreman of the coroner's jury said that Mrs. Warren had cured a great many similar cases, and another juror said she had done much good in the locality. A verdict was returned against Mrs. Warren of manslaughter, with a strong rider in her favour, the foreman remarking that but for her a number of people would be in their graves. A warrant against Mrs. Warren was issued by the coroner.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

MUCH indignation has been aroused among retail chemists in Edinburgh by the local wholesale houses combining to raise the price of proprietary articles. No reason has been assigned for this movement, but we understand that it has been under consideration on several occasions for a year past, and has fallen through more than once. At the beginning of the month, without any warning, a circular was issued by each house to its customers stating that "on and after May 1 monthly net prices for patent medicines and proprietary articles would be discontinued." Several years ago the wholesale houses in town voluntarily offered special terms for proprietary articles to those who cared to pay prompt monthly accounts. The offer was largely utilised, and to most retail chemists was a convenience. In order to make the combination secure, a pretty heavy penalty is involved in case of any breach of the agreement. Meantime there are rumours of a co-operative syndicate being formed among retailers to obtain at first hand their proprietaries and drugs.

GLASGOW.

SUNDAY TRADING.—A deputation of merchants waited on the town council on Monday, in support of a petition urging the council to insert a clause in the new Police and Health Bill giving the magistrates power to close all shops, except milk and chemists' shops, on Sunday. The petition was remitted to the magistrates for consideration and report. It was stated that Sunday trading was on the increase.

INVERNESS.

A BOTANY CLASS. is now carried on under the tutorship of Mr. Lewis McLeod. Bi-weekly meetings are held at 9 Union Street. It is arranged to have excursions to the various nurseries and gardens in the suburbs during the summer months.

NEW COMPANIES.

LEVER BROTHERS.—The formation into a limited company is announced of the business of Messrs. Lever Brothers, soap-makers, candle-makers, and dealers in oil and tallow, at Port Sunlight, Cheshire. Capital, 300,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares, one moiety of which are fixed cumulative 5-per-cent. preference shares. First directors (two to five), James Lever, William Hesketh Lever, and James Darcy Lever, and their appointees. Qualification, 500*l.* in shares.

ECONOMIC ADVERTISING COMPANY (LIMITED).—To apply for, purchase, or acquire, any patents, licences, concessions and the like in regard to the use of inventions, and in particular any inventions in relation to new or important methods of advertising; and to carry on the business as advertising contractors, agents, printers, and chemists. Capital, 3,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Subscribers of one share each are:—T. W. Schroeder, accountant, 13 Boyson Road, Walworth; W. W. Sexton, accountant, Cambridge Villa, Redhill, Surrey; H. T. Saunders, insurance agent, 74 Copleston Road, Peckham; D. M. Paul, solicitor's clerk, Waltham House, Waltham Cross, Herts; E. J. Newman, engineer's assistant, 217 Euston Road, N.W.; A. E. Webb, chemist, 59 Sandbrook Road, N.; W. Parrott, electrician, 55 Bond Street, Vauxhall, S.E.

General News.

THE "SEQUAN CHRONICLE" is a new penny weekly newspaper, of which the objects and a fair proportion of the contents are indicated by the title. Tales, funny bits, useful hints, and such-like items serve as padding.

A CHEMIST CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—Mr. Thomas Craske, chemist, Holt, has been committed for trial by the Norwich magistrates on a charge of indecently assaulting Florence Tillett, aged 12. Bail was allowed.

A CHEMIST DROWNED.—Mr. Walter Midgley, chemist and druggist, of Keighley, was in a boat on Windermere last Sunday with three other gentlemen when the boat capsized and Mr. Midgley was drowned.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION is to open its meetings in Leeds on Wednesday, September 3, when Sir F. Abel will deliver his address as president. Following precedent, the British Pharmaceutical Conference will open on Monday evening, September 1.

PEPPER-ADULTERATION IN THE STATES.—It is stated by the *Biddeford Journal* that ground slate is one of the neatest pepper-adulterants, and that it is an open secret that quite an extensive business is carried on at the slate-quarry in Saco by grinding and shipping slate to New York for the express purpose of increasing the pepper output.

"THE DOCTOR."—The *Manchester Guardian* sings the praises of Beaumaris as a health-resort, and, in proof of the salubrity of the town, mentions that there are three natives now living and enjoying excellent health whose aggregate ages run up to 255 years. One of the trio, it states, is a chemist, who is well known as "The Doctor." He is in his 83rd year.

CARBOLIC ACID POISONING.—Another case of suicide by carbolic acid is reported from Southport. A young woman named Griselda Rotherham, 17 years of age, was found on Tuesday in the back yard of the house where she was lodging, and it appeared that she must have taken not less than 3 oz. of carbolic acid. She died about an hour afterwards. The motive of the suicide is not at present known.

PRICES FALLING.—In his analysis of the Board of Trade returns for April on Imperial Federation, Sir Rawson W. Rawson points out that there has been for the past three months a continuous decrease in the price per ton of goods imported. In April the average rate declined from 15*l.* 16*s.* to 15*l.* 6*s.* per ton. The average price of goods exported during the month (exclusive of coal) fell from 20*l.* 8*s.* to 17*l.* 10*s.*

FIRE.—A large fire occurred in Huddersfield on May 23, on premises which were partly occupied by Messrs. Clarke, Ingham & Co., wholesale druggists, for warehousing purposes. On May 24, a fire broke out on the premises of Alfred Royse & Sons, chemical manufacturers, Middleton, near Manchester, after the works had been closed for the day. Soon after discovery the place was a mass of flames, but the fire was soon conquered by the efforts of the borough fire brigade.

A JOKE IS ROLLED UP IN THIS PARAGRAPH.—At the dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society, the President, Mr. M. Carteighe, in giving the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," observed that there was no doubt that a "pill-roller" would be a great addition to the members of Parliament. We entirely agree with him. The first duty of a "pill-roller" is to cultivate the strictest accuracy in the composition of the remedies he dispenses to the public, and to use no drug which is not warranted by authority. If our political dispensers of patent nostrums all did the same, it would be better for the nation.—*Globe.*

POCKET INHALERS AND THE MEDICINE-STAMP DUTY.—Mr. G. J. Knight, of 452 Edgware Road, informs us that he has lately received a communication from Somerset House asking why he should not be proceeded against for selling unstamped a "pocket inhaler," which, in the view of the Board, is liable to medicine-stamp duty. In a subsequent letter the Board said "the pocket inhaler is rendered chargeable with duty by its being recommended for catarrh, hay-fever, &c." They waived their claim for a penalty on this

occasion, but added a caution against a repetition of the offence.

POISONING IN INDIA.—The Bengal police have published the following extraordinary warning to passengers at all stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway:—"Passengers are hereby cautioned against taking anything to eat or drink from unknown persons, as there are many who live by poisoning travellers. They first of all court acquaintance with passengers in a *sarai* or some other place, and then gain their confidence on the plea of being fellow-travellers going to the same place. When they reach a place convenient for the purpose they poison the water or food of the passengers, who become insensible, and then they decamp with all their property. They also at times poison the passengers' water when being drawn out of wells, or sweetmeats brought from the bazaar, or food when being cooked."

THE FRACAS IN A CHEMIST'S SHOP.—Sidney Crouch, aged 24, of Portland Place, Clapton, was charged before Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C., at North London Police Court, on Thursday, with stealing a quantity of furniture, value 30*l.*, belonging to Mr. Joseph William Wood, a chemist and medical student of the same address. The prosecutor and prisoner are brothers-in-law, and have previously appeared at this court in an assault case. Mr. Young, solicitor, who appeared to prosecute, said prisoner had lodged in prosecutor's house, and during his absence on Whit-Monday, had brought a van and cleared off two rooms of furniture. Mr. Romain, who defended, said there was a question as to whom the furniture belonged. From the evidence tendered it appeared that the furniture had belonged to the parents of the prisoner and prosecutor's wife. Through some difficulties it was sold to a Mr. Brown for 20*l.*, but the prosecutor, wishful that 100*l.* worth of goods should not be sacrificed in this way, got Mr. Brown to let him have them for 25*l.* Some receipts were produced, but the magistrate adjourned the case for the attendance of Mr. Brown.

MANSLAUGHTER BY GERMAN SOAP-MAKERS.—A case was recently tried in the German law courts in which the two proprietors of a soap-factory and their manager were prosecuted for the manslaughter of one of their employés. It had been the custom in these works for one of the workmen to descend by means of a ladder into the hot boiler from which the prepared soap had just been drawn, and, standing on one of its lowest rungs, to ladle out with a bucket the hot soap-lees from the bottom of the container. Some months ago the man upon whom this duty devolved is believed to have swung himself round too far, for he fell into the boiling residue, and was burnt to death. The ladder was found in the same position in which it had been when the man descended. The evidence of experts during the trial showed the mode of procedure which cost the unfortunate operative his life to be contrary to custom, the lees being usually removed by less risky means. The court found the accused guilty, and sentenced each of the two proprietors to one month and the manager to fourteen days' imprisonment. This sentence was confirmed on appeal.

THE GERMAN MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—An association, now in the ninth year of its existence, and enjoying a highly prosperous condition, exists among the mineral-water manufacturers in Germany, with the objects of promoting the material interests of the trade and its technical and scientific advancement. Only such mineral-water manufacturers are admitted as members who are either qualified pharmacists or chemists themselves, or who can satisfy the Association that they possess the necessary technical chemical knowledge, or who guarantee to employ a qualified man as the manager of their works. The Association has registered a trade-mark which may be used by its members for their goods upon certain conditions, provided that they bind themselves to use the trade-mark only upon articles which shall answer to the following requirements: The waters thus labelled must be made with distilled water, which, if necessary, has been filtered through charcoal. The salts used in their preparation must answer to the requirements of the German Pharmacopœia, or the tests prescribed by the Association, and only pure carbonic-acid gas shall be used. The carbouic-acid gas in the manufactured articles may not contain more than 1 per cent. of impurity.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.—Fifteen or twenty years ago Mr. J. U. Lloyd found in the deposit of a fluid extract of this drug a yellow crystalline principle, which he has since suggested should be called cupapurin or euparin. The substance has been examined by Professor Trimble and Mr. Eberhardt at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and they find that it has a composition represented as near as possible by the formula $C_{12}H_{11}O_3$. It is not quercitrin, nor vulpinic acid, so it will take rank as a new body—euparin.

OLD MEDICINE-BOTTLES.—“What becomes of these?” asks a daily paper, and a medical contemporary replies “that the bulk of them find their way again into the hands of the ‘trade,’ and, having been purified, are once more distributed, at a reduced rate, to those who wish to save a penny or two on the gross.” A little inquiry would have enabled the sage to come nearer the truth. Immense numbers of bottles pass through the hands of rag-collectors to bottle vendors, who are located in the proximity of our largest hospitals, and supply the outdoor patients with bottles at $\frac{1}{2}d$. and 1d. each.

THE DOCTOR ON THE TEETHING-POWDER.—At an inquest at Wimbledon on Wednesday, before Mr. Braxton Hicks, on a child a year old, it was stated a teething-powder had been given to the child once every week. On Saturday the child had been taken out, but was seized with a fit and died before the doctor arrived. Dr. Walker said he had found the brain and lungs congested, but the actual cause of death was bronchial pneumonia. In reply to the Coroner, the doctor said he had never prescribed teething powders. He had recently purchased one, but had not yet had time to analyse it. It took some time to find out of what those things were composed, but he believed they contained opium and antimonial powder. The Coroner: Is opium a good thing for a child suffering from the lungs? Dr. Walker said no, about the worst; and they were apt to bring about congestion of the brain and death. The Coroner said children were given powders for teething, not knowing they affected the lungs. He knew from experience that those things were at any rate no good, and in some instances might be positively bad. The doctor did not know of what they were composed, and if a doctor was unable to find out, how much less likely it was that ordinary folk would know. No one, however, appeared to be to blame in this particular case. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

STAR-ANISE OIL DISPUTE IN NEW YORK.—Last January Messrs. McKesson & Robbins bought of Messrs. C. Von Pustau & Co. twenty cases of oil of anise, each weighing 66 lbs. net, to arrive from Hong Kong per the *W. H. Connor*, and ten cases more, of the same weight, to arrive by the *Mabel*. The contracts called for oil of prime quality or no sale, the price to be \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb., less 1 per cent. for cash. Upon the tender of the oil being made by Von Pustau & Co., McKesson & Robbins declined to accept it on the ground that the manner of packing was different from that heretofore received in this market. The matter was submitted to the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, which has just decided in favour of McKesson & Robbins. The award stated expressly that the packing of the two consignments was different from the customary style. In the ordinary way the oil is packed in straight tins of the same width at the top as at the bottom, are covered with a thin Chinese paper, with a Chinese inscription all round the tin, and upon the top there is a Chinese label, sometimes oval, sometimes triangular. In the disputed consignments the tins were not covered with a Chinese label, but had on one side of them a label of different colour from that formerly used. The cases themselves were also different in respect of measurement to those of previous consignments. During the hearing of the case it transpired that, prior to the receipt of the oil, a consignment of ten cases, packed in a similar manner, was imported into New York from China by way of London by Messrs. Stallman & Fulton. When the goods arrived, Stallman & Fulton found a difficulty in the sale of the article packed in the new manner. They peddled out in cans a portion of the ten cases, and, on selling the rest, made a reduction from the ordinary market price. Mr. Stallman, in his testimony, showed that there was a difference in the price, arising exclusively from the new style of packing, which amounted to about 10 cents on the pound.

MARRIAGES.

[*Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.*]

CLAGUE—HOLMES.—On May 21, at St. Paul's Church, Leamington, by the Rev. J. L. Nightingale, Thomas Maltby Clague, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Florence Annie, elder daughter of the late W. Marshall Holmes, M.D., of Ivybridge, Devon, and neice of W. H. Pullin, of Leamington.

DEARDEN—ROBERTSHAW.—On May 21, at St. Mary's Church, Harrogate, by the Rev. G. F. Brownrigg, William Dearden, chemist and druggist, of Keighley, to Margaret Robertshaw, of No. 7 Royal Crescent, Harrogate, late of Coldweather House, and Horsfield, near Colne.

ROBINSON—SMITH.—On May 14, at the parish church, Mountmellick, by the Rev. W. J. Wallace, incumbent, Thomas William Robinson, L.P.S.I., Kingstown, to Lucie Florence, youngest daughter of Humphry Smith, J.P., Mountmellick, Queen's County.

TREMBLE—KIRKBRIDE.—On May 24, at St. Andrew's Church, Penrith, by the Rev. T. P. Monnington, vicar, John Thomas Tremble, Wood Green, London, to Caroline Taylor, youngest daughter of William Kirkbride, pharmaceutical chemist, Penrith.

DEATHS.

BOTTLE.—On May 20, at 2 Norman Terrace, Dover, Alexander Bottle. Aged 97. The late Mr. Bottle was the father of the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Council.

HALL.—On May 21, at 80 Drayton Park, London, N., suddenly, Elizabeth, widow of John Heaton Hall, Ph.C. and M.P.S. Aged 81. Mrs. Hall was suddenly taken ill while attending the Pharmaceutical Conversazione last week, with her son, Mr. Howard Hall, and died shortly after being taken home.

KELLETT.—The funeral of Mr. Henry Kellett, pharmaceutical chemist, Chapel Street, Salford, whose death was announced in our last issue, took place on Saturday, at the Salford Borough Cemetery. The large attendance testified to the high esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held. For some years Mr. Kellett had been suffering from heart-disease. In the early days of last week he appeared to be in remarkably good health and spirits. On the Wednesday night, a little before closing time, he caught sight of some children undoing the work of the painters on the outside of his shop in Chapel Street, and hurrying out to chase away the offending urchins, he was seized with a paroxysm. He was immediately removed to his office, where he expired in about ten minutes, in the presence of Dr. Bradbury, who had been called in. A son of the late Dr. Kellett, of Leyland, Mr. Kellet was born in that town, but early in life he made his way to Salford, where he had carried on business as a druggist for the long period of forty-two years. Speaking of his personal qualities, a writer in a local newspaper, who knew him well, says: “In manner, disposition, and appearance, he almost fulfilled our conception of the fine old English gentleman, whose independence of character is in contrast with the less marked robustness of the modern type.” In his time Mr. Kellett held many public posts.

SHARPE.—On May 20, Elizabeth, the wife of Edwin Sharpe, chemist and druggist, 60 West Street, Leeds.

VAN DER BURG.—Dr. E. A. Van der Burg, Professor of Pharmacy and Toxicology at the University of Leiden, Holland, died on May 17, aged 56. The deceased scientist was a native of the Hague, and after accomplishing his pharmaceutical studies was appointed apotheker to the Commercial Hospital in Rotterdam, after which he occupied positions as a teacher of chemistry and physics at public schools in Rotterdam and Leiden. In 1877 he was appointed professor of pharmacy at Leiden University. Professor Van der Burg's name is prominently and honourably connected with the work of editing the new Dutch Pharmacopoeia, the chemical part of that book being the joint work of himself and Professor J. W. Gunning.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the members and associates of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Mason College, Birmingham. Mr. W. J. Wyley (President) occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. Alcock and Thompson (hon. secs.), Morley, Crooke, Pullin (Leamington), Taylor, Chapman, Prosser, Spencer, Arblaster, Campion, and Davis (Leamington). The annual report stated that the Association numbered 163 members and associates. The session was opened by a *conversazione*, and six subsequent gatherings had been held. The annual ball on January 23 was a great success, and resulted in a favourable balance of 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Four Council-meetings had been held during the year, subjects of discussion thereat having been "The Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill," "Medicated Wines," "Railway Rates," "The Pharmaceutical Society Council Election," and other questions of minor importance. The Council regretted that the Pharmaceutical Society did not see its way to give a grant for the purchase of books in consequence of there being no classes in connection with the association. A subscription had been opened, and it was hoped the response would enable the Council to make the library useful and efficient. The subject of classes had received careful attention. A sub-committee was appointed, and circulars issued to all members, assistants, and apprentices. The fees were reduced, and yet it was found impossible to continue them, owing to the small number of students who gave in their names. The financial statement showed that the receipts had been 49*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, and after paying expenses there was a favourable balance of 15*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said that, though there had been no events of a striking character to record, the year had been a useful one, and the harmonious and good feeling that had always existed in the Association was still maintained. After alluding to the meetings which had been held, the President said the subjects discussed at the Council-meetings showed that they had been fully alive to the interests of the trade. He added that a share was taken by their indefatigable secretaries in getting rid of the clause in the Budget Bill about methylated spirit. The proposition that no quantity less than a quart could be sold by the retailer would have been a serious inconvenience and annoyance to chemists. The enhanced cost of the spirit brought about by the new Budget was of great importance to chemists; and although he supposed it was looked upon as one of the highest forms of self-sacrifice to suffer for the public good, yet there was no doubt about it that this was an additional tax on the already heavily handicapped pharmacist. He was sure the application for books and money for the library would not be made in vain. In regard to classes and their efforts to provide teaching, the Council had still to chronicle its regrets; but as regrets were vain things, and as the Association had done its duty, the matter might be dismissed, he thought, with merely an allusion to it. The question of the moment was the unqualified assistants' position, and he fully sympathised himself, as Mr. Schacht did, with many men whose previously doubtful position was now distinctly defined. But that was individual sympathy, and he scarcely thought anyone could differ from the re-elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society, when he said that the trade was stronger to-day than it was a year ago. (Hear, hear.) The law on the subject was now clear and precise, and really gave no more and no less than what the public and the trade might expect and require from such an act as the "Pharmacy Act." One point in connection with this question was worthy of serious consideration. He alluded to the observations made last week by Mr. Barnard, who referred to unqualified assistants as likely to set up in business and dispense non-poisonous prescriptions. That this possibility had not escaped the notice of Mr. Carteighe was seen by the spirited allusion he made to it in his speech at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, when he said: "We propose to attack the dispensing of medical prescriptions . . . and it is the duty of this Society to emphasise their position by

forcibly stating the absolute want of legislation in this direction." If the Pharmaceutical Society could accomplish that, he was sure it would render itself popular to the trade.

Mr. PULLIN seconded the motion. With reference to the Pharmaceutical Society's refusal to make them a grant for the purchase of books, he considered the non-holding of classes a *bonâ-fide* ground, and he thought they might acquit the Society of having any feeling against the Association in that matter. (Hear, hear.) As to the Council elections, he expressed the opinion that it would be well if local associations took some action and gave some indication of the policy they would like the Council to pursue. They should represent the feeling of the provinces, and place them in touch all the way round. He wished the Council would inaugurate a conference of representatives of local societies. That would be a great source of power, and help pharmacists to attain those advantages for which they were striving. (Hear, hear.) The question of medicated wines was one which ought to be more fully discussed. He considered it *infra dig.* that chemists should have to make application for a licence to sell this description of wine. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TAYLOR thought the Association ought to be stronger. Their members and associates only numbered 163, whilst in Birmingham alone there were over 200 chemists. He suggested the appointment of a canvasser at a nominal salary to go round to the chemists in the district and ask them to join. If they could place the advantages of the Association before chemists, he was sure they would nearly all be desirous of joining. So great had been the difficulty with the classes that he really thought they were a thing of the past. (No, no.) He did not, however, advise that they should be abandoned, but, on the contrary, they should be made a prominent feature of the Association's work.

Mr. CROOKE said he would like to see matters such as the Poisons Bill, and other subjects which were of importance to the trade, more fully and openly discussed, so that the world might see that they paid attention to questions identified with their interests.

Mr. THOMPSON said that more than once during the past year those questions had come up.

Mr. CROOKE said they had been considered by the Council, but he should like the members generally to have an opportunity of discussing such questions.

Mr. THOMPSON said, with regard to the question of books, he had recently been in London and discussed the matter with the officials of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it was quite clear that the Association would not get a grant for that purpose. He thought, however, the Association, by its own efforts, would be able to get all the books it needed. As to the Council elections, he thought the observations of Mr. Pullin ought to have great weight, and the opinions he had expressed were held by the officials in Bloomsbury Square. He (Mr. Thompson) had suggested a scheme such as this—that once a year the local secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society should be brought together in London for discussion, and that the expenses of the journey to the metropolis should be borne by the Pharmaceutical Society. There were about 300 local secretaries throughout the United Kingdom, and it would not be very expensive for them to meet in London once a year. The stimulus which would be given by meeting the London members would be transmitted through the secretaries to the different trade organisations with which they are connected, and a general enthusiasm aroused. Unless they were united, pharmacists would fail to get what they wanted. With reference to paid canvassers to get members for the Association, he did not think the funds they had would permit it.

The report was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected to form the Council for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Jones, Perry, Dewson, Alcock, Arblaster, Barclay, A. Southall, Crooke, Thompson, Prosser, Taylor, Chapman, Thonger, Barlow, Howes, Ferri-dy, Magor, Wyley, Hinds, Richardson, Pullin, Barrett, Selleck, Morris, Gibbs, and Gibson.

Votes of thanks having been passed to the scrutineers, a similar compliment was accorded to the President.

In replying, the PRESIDENT said the question of the Association getting more in touch with the Pharmaceutical Society was one of very great importance, and the scheme suggested by Mr. Thompson was certainly practicable and valuable. (Hear, hear.)

Legal Reports.

THE PHARMACY ACT (IRELAND).—THE COMPOUNDING OF POISONS BY UNQUALIFIED PERSONS.

AT the Belfast Recorder's Court, before Mr. H. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., on May 22, an appeal came on from a decision of the magistrates sitting in the Summons Court, Belfast, on April 25 last, inflicting a penalty of 5*l.* on the appellant, Robert Henderson, 5 Great Victoria Street, Belfast, in a prosecution at the suit of the respondents, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, for alleged contravention by the appellant of the 30th section of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 57, "for that he did on March 28, 1890, sell and keep open a shop for retailing and dispensing poisons within the meaning of the said Act."

Mr. M'Grath, B.L., appeared for the appellant, and Mr. M'Inerney, B.L., represented the respondents.

Mr. M'Inerney said this was a prosecution which had been brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in the discharge of the functions for which they were created, against Mr. Robert Henderson, for compounding a medical prescription contrary to the Pharmacy Act of 1875. After briefly summarising the Act, counsel said this prosecution was brought under the 30th section of the Act, which provided that if the offence defined be proved, the penalty shall be 5*l.*, to be recovered in a summary manner. The magistrates who had tried the case had imposed a penalty of 5*l.*, and his Honour had no power to mitigate that penalty. Counsel then detailed the circumstances under which the prescription in question had been compounded by a young man in Mr. Henderson's employment.

Arthur Thomas Ferrall, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, said he had examined the register of pharmaceutical chemists, and did not find in it the name of Robert Henderson. Witness produced the *Dublin Gazette*, dated Jan. 26, 1876, containing the resolution with respect to the title of chemists.

To Mr. M'Grath: The register only contains the names of pharmaceutical chemists. Witness had not a register containing the names of chemists and druggists.

Thomas Prescott, of Marlborough Street, Dublin, stated that he was an inspector for the Pharmaceutical Society. Witness repeated the evidence given by him in the Court below with regard to the compounding of a prescription presented by him to a young man in Mr. Henderson's shop on March 29 last.

To Mr. M'Grath: Witness did not go into Mr. Henderson's shop for the purpose of inducing him to commit crime. The appellant's shop is of the same character as Salmon's in Baggot Street, Dublin, but not so extensive. Witness did not say to the young man in Mr. Henderson's shop that the prescription was for a tonic. He had obtained the prescription from Mr. M'Naught, of Belfast, who is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

To Mr. M'Inerney: Witness had never heard of medicines being compounded in Salmon's, in Dublin.

To Mr. M'Grath: He had not on any occasion endeavoured to get a prescription filled in Salmon's of Dublin. He only went to whatever shops he was sent to by the Society. He had not been directed by the Society to go to Henderson's, but he had a discretionary power in Belfast. It was Mr. M'Naught who had sent him to the appellant's shop.

Andrew M'Naught, Queen's Bridge, Belfast, said he was a pharmaceutical chemist and a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. As a member of the Council he had authority to give the previous witness extra instructions when he came to Belfast. Witness's business was compounding prescriptions. The piece of paper [produced] was a medical prescription, and was signed by Dr. Harkin, who is a duly qualified medical practitioner in Belfast.

Mr. M'Grath submitted that this evidence was not sufficient to prove that the document was a medical prescription, or that it had been signed by Dr. Harkin, or that Dr. Harkin was a duly qualified medical practitioner; but these objections were overruled.

Witness, in cross-examination by Mr. M'Grath, stated that he had sent Prescott to Mr. Henderson's shop as it had been represented to the Council of the Society, that the latter was carrying on an illegal business.

A copy of the *Dublin Gazette* of the date mentioned, and the register of the Pharmaceutical Society, having been handed in,

The case for the respondents closed, and

Mr. M'Grath, on behalf of the appellant, submitted that for several reasons the case must fail. His first contention was that the 24th section of the Act provided that there were to be two registers, one containing a list of the names of the pharmaceutical chemists of Ireland and the other of the names of the chemists and druggists of Ireland. The latter portion of section 27 clearly contemplates the existence of two registers, in proof of which counsel quoted the wording of that portion of the section as follows: "And the absence of the name from any such copy of either of the said registers shall be evidence—until the contrary shall be made to appear—that such person is not registered on such register in accordance with the provisions of this Act." Counsel submitted that no evidence had been given to the Court that the appellant's name does not appear upon the register of chemists and druggists in Ireland. Consequently the prosecution could not be sustained. The second point which he raised was that the copy of the *Dublin Gazette* containing the notice of the resolution with respect to the title of chemists and druggists had not been produced; and, thirdly, that no evidence had been produced to prove that the person who signed his alleged prescription was a duly qualified medical practitioner. On those three grounds, he submitted, the prosecution must fail.

Mr. M'Inerney directed his Honour's attention to a judgment given to the Queen's Bench Division, in which the Court held that the magistrates in a similar case which came before them had not correctly interpreted the law point raised, with reference to the production of two registers, and reversed their decision.

His Honour said the point of law referred to in that judgment was exactly the one now raised by counsel for the appellant, and the opinion of the judges coincided with his Honour's as to the meaning of the Act of Parliament. With regard to the other point relating to chemists and druggists, there was no evidence before him that the appellant is a chemist and druggist. According to the evidence he is a provision-dealer, and it was for Mr. M'Grath to prove the contrary.

Mr. M'Inerney: Even though such proof should be given, your Honour will not take me as admitting that it is sufficient to meet the case.

His Honour: Certainly not.

Ralph Mitchell and Robert M'Kim, employés of Mr. Henderson, were examined for the purpose of proving that when the prescription was offered the former refused to fill it up, but on the inspector insisting on getting a tonic he was given an 8-oz. bottle of solution of quinine. The bottle had not been filled from the prescription, as it was handed back to the inspector at the time.

In reply to Mr. M'Inerney, the witness Mitchell said that elixir of vitriol was the only ingredient in the compound that differed from those mentioned in the prescription.

This concluded the evidence, and

His Honour, in giving judgment, referred to the absence of the appellant, who, instead of appearing to prove his own case, had thought it right to send two shop-assistants for that purpose. A great deal of argument had been based on the assumption that the appellant is a chemist and druggist, but nothing of the sort had been proved. On the contrary, the evidence went to show that the position occupied by this gentleman is that of a provision-dealer. The question which his honour had to decide was whether the appellant had violated the Act of Parliament under which the prosecution had been brought. Having referred to an observation made by counsel to the effect that the evidence of the inspector should be given the same consideration as the evidence of an informer, he being employed in the capacity of a spy, his Honour said it was the inspector's duty as the servant of the Society to endeavour to ascertain if the appellant was violating the Act of Parliament, and he, therefore, did not see anything improper in the proceeding. The point to be ascertained was whether the appellant was doing what the law said he should not do. There was no use in the registers at all if the appellant was entitled to act in the way that had been proved. It was argued that it had not been proved that this prescription had been made up, even as

suming that it was the prescription of a regular medical authority, and evidence had been offered that something else had been given. That was perfectly true, but what was the evidence of the shopman? That he had deliberately made up a bottle, putting into it an ingredient and the other substances mentioned, and mixing them with water. Was not that compounding? But in his Honour's opinion it was not necessary even to prove the compounding at all, for the question which he really had to ascertain was, Did the appellant keep his shop open for this purpose? The Act of Parliament says that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open a shop for the compounding of medical prescriptions, and the moment that he (his Honour) had ascertained that this shop had been kept open for such a purpose he must come to the conclusion that an offence had been committed. That had been clearly established in this case, and in his opinion the case came clearly within the Act of Parliament. He would accordingly confirm the decision of the magistrates. The Act of Parliament prescribes the amount of the penalty, and he had no power to interfere with that, but he would give 20s. costs, but no witnesses expenses.

THE ADDITION OF BEEF STEARINE TO LARD—IS IT AN ADULTERATION?

AT the Wigan County Petty Sessions, on May 23, John Molyneux, grocer, Goose Green, was summoned for selling lard not of the quality and substance demanded. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Superintendent Brassington, and Mr. Mulholland, barrister, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Hazlehurst, Runcorn, manufacturers of the lard. Evidence was given of the purchase of half a pound of lard, and of a sample being forwarded to Dr. Campbell Brown, of Liverpool, whose certificate of analysis was put in. This showed that the sample contained 12 per cent. of fat from beef, Dr. Brown adding that the addition of this beef stearine to the lard was fraudulent. Mr. Mulholland, for the defence, contended that this was not a case which came under the Act, for this excluded any matter or ingredient not injurious to health added to the food for the purpose of production and preparation, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk. Lard—that was, hog's fat alone—was not portable in its natural state, for it would require to be put into almost water-tight packages for purposes of carriage. The prosecution asked for lard, and he maintained that they got it in the sense in which it was understood—the commercial and proper sense.—He called Mr. Davies, analytical chemist, of Liverpool, who described the nature of animal fat, and said it was the universal practice to harden lard by putting in beef stearine. In reply to the Magistrates' Clerk, Mr. Davies said lard made from the pure leaf of the pig did not require stearine. Mr. Charles Hazlehurst described the manufacture of the lard. When this lard came to them from America it was soft, and required stiffening. There was very little difference in price between the beef stearine they used and the lard itself. The magistrates dismissed the summons.

SPURIOUS BEECHAM'S PILLS.—BEECHAM v. HIGGOTT.

AN action has been commenced by the proprietor of Beecham's pills to restrain the defendant, a chemist and druggist at Market Place, New Bridge Street, Tipton, near Birmingham, from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills, or Beecham's patent pills, any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff, and the matter came before Mr. Justice Stirling in the Chancery Division of the High Court, on May 23, on a motion at the instance of the plaintiff for an interim injunction pending the trial of the action.

Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, said he was not aware whether the defendant was present or represented. The position of matters was this: In December of last year the defendant was detected selling these pills as Beecham's. He might explain that there was a considerable sale of pennyworths of those pills, and the plaintiffs had to be constantly on the watch for people who manufactured spurious pills and sold them as Beecham's. The defendant was written to that he would be prosecuted, and after some correspondence he expressed his sorrow, and upon that a

letter was written telling him that if he would undertake not to do it again, and would pay the expenses of an apology in a newspaper, the plaintiff's would not take any further proceedings. Accordingly the defendant replied in January last:—"I regret and apologise for having sold pills as Beecham's pills, they not being manufactured by you." The letter gave the undertaking required, and went on to state:—"You are at liberty to publish this in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Last month it came to the plaintiff's knowledge that the defendant was continuing exactly the same trick, and they had the evidence of three or four people who went into defendant's shop and asked for Beecham's pills and were supplied with the spurious pills. Accordingly the action was brought, and he now applied for the interim injunction.

His Lordship: Have you any evidence?

Mr. Hastings said there was first the affidavit of Joshua Bailey and Mr. Stevens, who stated that, acting on the instructions of Mr. Dowse, they went to the defendant's shop on May 13, and asked for Beecham's pills, and he gave them the box now produced. Immediately on being served with the box they left the shop and handed the box to Mr. Dowse, who was waiting outside for them. They then all returned into the shop, and Dowse said, in their hearing, to defendant, "You have just sold this box of Beecham's pills," and the defendant assented. Dowse then asked him, "Then you admit having sold them as Beecham's pills?" Whereupon defendant said, "I admit nothing." Then there were affidavits by Rachel Bailey and Charlotte Bailey. One of them deposed that she went constantly to the defendant's shop and got pills for her mother, who took Beecham's pills as a cure for rheumatism. Then the plaintiff himself had made an affidavit that he had examined all the boxes procured from the defendant, and had found that they were not of his manufacture, though made up of a colour and size closely resembling Beecham's pills.

His Lordship made an order accordingly to restrain the defendant from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff, until the trial or further order.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS

Re PERCY JOHN OTLEY, New Street, Burton-on-Trent, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS debtor appeared at the Burton Bankruptcy Court, on May 21, to pass his public examination. His liabilities were stated at 277l. 1s. 2d., and his assets at 26l. 8s. 2d. In reply to the Official Receiver, the bankrupt said he commenced business in 1885 with a borrowed capital of 65l., but he was not a qualified chemist. Beyond the interest due, he had paid back nothing of the amount mentioned. The receipts from his business averaged 4l. per week, and never exceeded 5l., while his personal and household expenses amounted to about 25s. per week. He had kept nothing beyond a cash-book. He attributed his insolvency to having a writ served on him by his brother, and a falling-off in trade. He had lost about 3l. over horse-racing—no more. He made a book for about three months, but found it did not answer. He discovered his insolvency when he received the writ. He never took the trouble to take stock, nor make out any statement as to the position of his affairs. In answer to his solicitor, he said he did not keep an assistant, but, when he went out, left the shop in charge of his wife. The examination was allowed to be concluded.

Re J. BERGER SPENCE, Park Street, Park Lane, W., Chemical Merchant, &c.

THE first meeting of creditors under this failure was held on Wednesday last, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. A. H. Wildy, Official Receiver. The debtor has not yet filed any accounts, but states that he owes about 10,000l. He commenced business some years since as a chemical, metal, and mineral merchant, at Manchester, and subsequently opened branches at Glasgow and London. He had no capital of his own, but took in various partners who

brought in a total capital of 15,000*l.* All such partnerships have since been dissolved and duly gazetted. He was one of the promoters of the Kruisriver Cobalt Company, and holds shares in Spence's Metal and other Companies. Questioned as to whether he had any proposal to submit, the debtor said he held sixty acres of building land at Erith, and thought there was every prospect of being able to sell the lease for a sum sufficient to pay off the unsecured creditors. Neither the creditors or Chairman appeared to place much value upon the proposal, and eventually the matter was left in the hands of the Chairman to be dealt with in the usual manner.

Re F. A. DAVIES, 94 Penydarren Road, Merthyr, Chemist.

An application was made at the Merthyr county court last Thursday for the discharge of the above debtor, before his Honour Gwilym Williams. The Official Receiver reported that a dividend of 7*s.* in the pound had been paid to the creditors. The debtor admitted that he had not kept a regular account of his takings, and he had not kept an invoice-book. He also admitted that his books would not have shown his financial position at any time. He first became aware of his insolvency about three months before the petition was filed. His Honour said he thought the case would be met by suspending the bankrupt's discharge for three months.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Lloyd & Hughes, Burslem, mineral-water manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Receiving Orders, Public Examinations, Adjudications, Dividends, &c.

Cook, Lawrence Hayward, Amburst Road, Hackney, drysalter. R. O.

Darley, W., Lea Bridge Road, late managing director of the New Curblic Sanitary Company. Div. 6*t.*, first and final, any day (except Saturday), Official Receiver's, 33 Carey Street.

De Sankes, P. C., Haymarket, managing director of the Condal Water Company. R. O.

Gray, J. B. (trading as J. B. Gay & Co.), Mincing Lane, merchant. Adj.

Hammond, George William, Ripon, Yorks, dentist. R. O.

Hancock, H. J., East India Dock Road, veterinary surgeon. Div. 1*s.* 1*l* *d.*, supplemental and final, any day (except Saturday), Official Receiver's, 33 Carey Street.

Moses, George Ellis, Manchester, drysalter. R. O.—Ex. June 11, at 1.—Adj.

Pew, E., Can-l Bridge, Old Kent Road, vinegar manufacturer, &c. Ex. June 20, at 11.30.

Shaw, Samuel, Hamilton, Liverpool, surgeon's assistant. R. O.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, at any time within one month of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J.' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Lack, Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 28, 1890.

"FINLAY'S SOAP"; for a sanitary soap. By Alex. Finlay, Ann Street, Belfast. 94,149.

Sketch of spiders' web, with spider and flies; for fly-papers. By Edward Wilson and Edwin B. Wood, trading as Wilson, Wood & Co., 128 Holloway Head, Birmingham. 94,357.

Sketch of head, and the words, "John Jones, Lower Hill"; for pills, liniments, and medicines. By T. W. Clarke, 3 High Town, Illeford. 94,645.

"THE BENEDICTINE OINTMENT," and picture of monk and kneeling cripple, and wording; for an ointment. By James Anderson, 167 Lloyd Street, Greenheys, Manchester. 95,712.

Picture of group of North American Indians armed, and wording; for Sepoy rubbing oils, and Indian Balsam. By the Sepoy Company (Limited), 7a Long Causeway, Peterborough. 96,358.

"DON-VOR-GHAN"; for medicines for human use. By J. R. Ellis, 26 Wortley Lane, Leeds. 96,363.

"ROSATUM"; for an ointment for human use. By Ernest & Co, 60 Forest Road, Nottingham. 96,378.

"LASCELLES' PILLS"; for a medicinal preparation for human use. By B. Hirst and J. A. Hirst, trading as Hirst, Brooke, & Hirst, Aire Street, Leeds. 96,450.

"LORIMER'S PEPSINE SAUCE," and wording on label; for a food-ingredient. By John Lorimer, trading as Lorimer & Co., Britannia Row, Islington, N. 95,024.

Oblong label showing Chinese wording; for a food-ingredient. By W. J. Geeves, trading as Geeves & Son, 8 & 9 Chiswell Street, E.C. 95,161.

Black label with wording, and representation of Samson and the lion; for a food-ingredient. By Bovril, Limited, Oriel House, 30 Farringdon Street, London. 95,528.

Representation of Sir J. Millais' picture "Bubbles"; for mineral and aerated waters. By A. & F. Pears, 91 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 93,536.

Circular design showing cross, heart, and anchor; for mineral and aerated waters. By White & Co., 43 Hammerton Street, Burnley. 95,967.

"SERALLA," and signature; for an aerated botanical concoction. By R. L. McCulloch & Co., 165 Park Lane, Aston, Warwickshire. 96,731.

"SPECHALA"; for mineral and aerated water. By J. J. Mills and A. W. Mills, trading as J. Mills & Sons, 23 Glengall Road, Peckham. 96,802.

"COMOTROPHON"; for a preparation for the hair. By H. B. Nissen, 4 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S.W. 95,545.

Trade Notes.

CHEMISTS who deal in cigars will find the "La Joya" brand manufactured by Messrs. M. & R. Peacock, of 542 Kingsland Road, a saleable speciality and good value for money.

W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED), emery and glass cloth manufacturers, King's Cross, N., have again secured the contract to supply goods of their manufacture to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited), was held on Tuesday last, May 27. The accounts for 1889 were submitted and discussed, and the directors resolved to declare a dividend for the year of 7 per cent. per annum free of income tax, after making a further increase to the reserve fund.

VACUUM PANS FOR CONFECTIONERS.—The representative of an American firm has just secured a few orders in this country for vacuum pans to be used in making confections. This is a new idea in this line, and the price of the pans (between 1,000*l.* and 1,500*l.*) is prohibitive of their general use, but we believe that the makers are not desirous of this; and would only sell four in Scotland and less than half a dozen in England.

ARRESTING LACTATION.—A lotion consisting of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 24 parts of turpentine is said to be very effectual.

PROFESSOR ATTFIELD'S REPORT ON THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

TO pharmacists the most interesting part of the current meeting of the General Medical Council was the reception of the report for 1889 on the British Pharmacopœia by Professor Attfield. The report, like its three predecessors (which we noticed fully as they appeared), "consists chiefly of descriptive and critical notices and comments" on original researches bearing on the Pharmacopœia which have been published during the year. The subjects treated, other than prefatory subjects, are the following:—

Acidum hydrocyauicum (Scheele)	Liquor calcis saccharatus
", salicylicum	", morphine bimacconatis
", tannicum	Liquores
Calamina preparata	Lotio hydrargyri nigra
Crocus	Oleum cajuputi
Enema magnesii sulphatis	", ricini
Enemata	Pulveres sodae tartarate effervescentes
Extracta	Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus
Extractum cascarae sagradae liquidum	Quinina sulphas
Extractum nuci vomicae	Rhamni frangulae cortex versus
", stramonii	Rhamni Purshiana cortex
Glycerinum	Sodii salicylas
Injectio morphinae hypodermica	Succus limonis
Ipecacuanha	Syrupus scillæ

With two or three exceptions, the results of the researches on these subjects have been published in **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, so that it is only necessary to refer very briefly to them, and to confine our remarks to Professor Attfield's recommendations.

Returning again to the question of the Pharmacopœia as a standard, Professor Attfield now treats on it "as a standard for household medicines." Particulars are given of the Bow Street decision in the "sal volatile" case, and from Mr. Umney's remarks at Newcastle on that case is quoted his opinion that "pharmacists should co-operate with the Medical Council in their endeavour to make the British Pharmacopœia preparations legal for sale, and those of old Pharmacopœias obsolete and illegal." Professor Attfield proceeds to state that what has been done with "sal volatile, laudanum, &c., may now be regarded not only as usefully promoting the welfare, and sometimes even the safety, of the public in medical matters, but as pointing the way to the successful application of a general principle to which there may be a few—but only a few—exceptions." As we anticipated, therefore, the principle of synonymising which was begun with sal volatile may be extended to the bulk of the official preparations; and while we recognise with Professor Attfield that "the welfare and safety of the public is desired by all," and that "it is to the direct interest of every chemist and druggist to promote this object," still we must again urge that if the British Pharmacopœia is to be made the standard for the pharmacists' retail trade, as well as in dispensing practice—an entirely novel principle until recently—the claim of pharmacists to have a share in the determination of such standards becomes urgent. As long as the Pharmacopœia was considered to be a book of prescriptions for facilitating the transactions between prescribers and their patients and pharmacists, we could not claim for pharmacists co-operation in revision of the Pharmacopœia as a right, but we may now urge the claim in all seriousness.

In regard to the substances and compounds above-mentioned, it is recommended, following the suggestions of R. Wright and the British Pharmaceutical Conference, that Scheele's Hydrocyanic Acid should be mentioned in the Pharmacopœia, that the strength should be fixed at 4 per cent., and that the dilute acid may be made from it by diluting with an equal volume of water. The papers by Professor Charteris and Mr. MacLennan on the lethal properties of imperfectly-purified artificial Salicylic Acid are referred to, and Professor Charteris gives more stringent description and tests for the acid and sodium salicylate. After the present official description of the acid he proposes to add:—"The artificial acid is subsequently dissolved in a large quantity of boiling water, and neutral-

ised by carbonate of calcium in the proportion of three parts of the acid to one of precipitated carbonate of calcium. The acid is liberated by the action of hydrochloric acid on the calcium salt, and is purified by slow crystallisation four or five times repeated from hot water."

The present characters and tests do not appear to refer to the natural acid at all; therefore Professor Charteris would say that "the natural acid occurs in large crystals, resembling those of commercial strychnine, but slightly yellowish in colour. The crystals of the artificial acid are similar in form, but smaller and whiter. Both varieties are light and easily diffused, and are then irritating to the nostrils." He would state further that the acid is "soluble in four parts of rectified spirit, in two of ether, and in 200 of glycerine." The melting-point is fixed a degree higher than at present, 156° C. instead of 155° C. The effect of Mr. Proctor's conference paper on **Tannic Acid** is a proposal to change the pharmacopœial sentence, "very sparingly soluble in ether," to "Tannic acid slowly intermixes with pure ether, forming at first a light, thin, mobile fluid containing only a small quantity of tannic acid, and, finally, a heavy fluid of syrupy consistence, of which about one-half is tannic acid."

Papers by Bennett, W. M. Holmes, and others, elicit the suggestion that "probably **Calamina Præparata** should be omitted from the next British Pharmacopœia." The reasons given are that "it is almost impossible to obtain a native carbonate of zinc of a quality sufficiently satisfactory for medical use," and that the ointment appears to be rarely employed. We agree with the latter statement, but the former is rather stringent. The fact is, no native carbonate can be got which will come up to the Pharmacopœia test, but there is a calamine much used by certain practitioners in lotions, and apparently with satisfaction. The question is, Should this calamine be made official, or should its virtues be made known by advertisement? It is practically a proprietary article, and the thing that is wanted, but it does not agree with the official description. So that the recommendation to remove the article from the Pharmacopœia throws the trade back to our advertisement-columns. In consequence of recent revelations regarding the adulteration of **Saffron**, it is proposed to add after the last sentence, under tests, the following:—"And the separated portions should have the appearance already described. Dried at 212° F., it should not lose more than one-eighth of its weight. Ignited with free access of air, it does not flagellate, and yields about 6 per cent. of pulverulent ash." This will exclude sandal wood, marigold florets, stained grasses, nitrate of ammonium, water, &c.

Mr. Joseph Ince's suggestion to make **Enema Magnesii Sulphatis** a perfect emulsion by directing the starch mucilage to be made with half the quantity of water, mixing the olive oil with this, and then adding the salts dissolved in the rest of the water, is accepted; but Professor Attfield argues, against his suggestion that rice starch should be excluded from **Enemata**, that "it is a case for the exercise of the judgment of the dispenser."

We next come, in the report, to several notes on the work of Scotch investigators, who seem to have contributed more than their share of the practical work of the year. Two of Findlay's methods for preparing **Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada** are quoted (**THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, Dec. 21, 1889, p. 857), and "a little more experience will probably decide which . . . will yield the most satisfactory extract." Duncan's proposal to use two portions of chloroform in assaying **Extract of Nux Vomica** is adopted, and the suggestion is thrown out that, as the relative amounts of brucine and strychnine are apt to vary, it may be advisable to regulate the strength of the extract by its percentage of strychnine rather than of total alkaloids; but the subject requires more working up by pharmacists before it is settled.

Mr. Gerrard's suggestion to omit the ether in making **Extractum Stramonii** is taken as one which should be adopted in the next B.P. The presence of arsenic in **Glycerine**, to which attention was called by Mr. Siebold, does not, Professor Attfield thinks, call for an official test. Such glycerine does not appear to have been used in medicine; an official test for arsenic would be alarming, and if in future it is stated that it is "obtained by reaction of fats and fixed oils with aqueous superheated

steam," the exclusion of arsenical glycerine would be ensured. It is proposed (following the Dutch Pharmacopœia) to make **Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica** with distilled water "recently well-boiled," so as to exclude micro-organisms. Two paragraphs on the **Ipecacuanha** literature of the year follow, but the time when all the work on that subject will result in "simplified official processes" is yet to come. We have too much about ipecacuanha—that is the fact of the matter. One man tells us all that his predecessors have done, and finishes up with what he has done. That ought to be the end of the matter; but no! along comes another in a few mouths with just the same thing, and we seem to be no nearer the end. Simplicity will, doubtless, issue from the chaos some day. Charles Arthur's paper on **Liquor Calcis Saccharatus** showed that this solution becomes coloured when made with lime containing iron, and he corroborated another observer, who said that white-marble lime gives a solution which does not colour. Professor Attfield, therefore, suggests that "the slaked lime should be as free from iron as possible," and under *Calx* a test for iron is to be added. Macpherson's suggestion that **Liquor Morphinæ Bimeconatis** should be reduced in strength to 1 per cent. of the meconate is not looked upon with favour; but fully two pages are devoted to his formulæ for real "1-per-cent. solutions," and, as far as we can judge, Professor Attfield is in favour of adopting these with editorial modifications. Independently of this, the question whether these solutions should be 1 grain in 100 fluid grains or 1 grain in 100 minims is discussed, and the professor remarks, "It is true that these *liquores* are commonly prescribed in this country in minims, and 1 grain by weight in 100 grains by measure (100 "fluid grains") is not the same thing as 1 grain in 100 minims, the minim of water being unfortunately a slightly smaller quantity than the grain. This difficulty could in time be surmounted by using grains by measure instead of minims. We use ounces (ozs.) and fluid ounces (fl. ozs.); why not drachms (drs.) and similar fluid drachms (fl. drs.), and grains (grs.) and fluid grains (fl. grs.); the minim gradually, in the course of years, dropping out of use? That, however, is a matter that need not now be followed out." We think that it is a matter which should be followed out. There is no provision in the Weights and Measures Act for the verification of measures graduated into fluid grains, but there is for measures graduated into minims; and as the 29th section of the Act stipulates that "every measure whatsoever used for trade shall be verified and stamped by an inspector," it is clear that fluid grains are illegal. The first step, therefore, should be to legalise the fluid grain; but to call that the minim is another matter, as such an alteration might affect the whole order of measure denominations. However, the modification of the formulæ will be a large concession to the demands which pharmacists have made, and it seems that we can get no further than that in the meantime.

At the end of last year a correspondent in this journal pointed out that **Black Lotion** sometimes becomes yellow rapidly, and in reply to this T. C. Henderson stated that a little glycerine prevents the change. "It would apparently be desirable," Professor Attfield now says, "to thus amplify the formula in a future British Pharmacopœia." The professor also gives us a little change from his previously-expressed views regarding essential oils by indicating that for **Oleum Cajuputi** 0.920 to 0.926 might be taken as the specific gravity factors. **Oleum Ricini** is also noticed in respect to Conroy's observations on adulteration with cocoanut and cotton-seed oils, and both the tests which he proposed are regarded with favour, especially the one dealing with the latter adulterant. Hoseason's suggestion to officialise a formula for **Seidlitz Powders** is also considered favourably; not so favourably Fisher's **Compound Liquorice Powder**, containing cream of tartar, which appears to be of purely local interest. Certain modifications of the official test for cinchonidine and cinchonine in sulphate of quinine, suggested by Paul and Cownley are accepted. These modifications consist in omitting the few drops of dilute sulphuric acid, and in evaporating the filtrate from the crystallised quinine sulphate to the bulk of a drachm, and filtering again. This gets rid of more of the quinine, and secures a more concentrated solution of the less valuable alkaloids, if they are present. Dr. Squibb's com-

ments on the relative merits of cascara sagrada and **Rhamnus frangula** bark (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 28, 1889, page 465) are discussed, as also the various papers on tasteless cascara sagrada extract, but no action is thought to be necessary. It is added, respecting cascara, "*Rhamnus Purshiana* would appear to be the correct orthography, not *Rhamnus Purshianus*." Professor Charteris suggests a slight alteration in the description of **Sodii Salicylas**. Howell Williams's paper on **Succus Limonis** has succeeded in inducing the proposal to alter the sp. gr. to 1.030-1.036, and the acidity to 30 to 36 grains per fluid oz. Might not the juice also come under the *Succi* in the Pharmacopœia? In consequence of the criticisms made by Maben a few years ago, and Macpherson last winter, it is proposed to state in the directions for making **Syrupus Scilleæ**, after dissolving the sugar in the vinegar of squill, to "add dilute acetic acid so as to produce a syrup that shall have a specific gravity of 1.333." This will be a most desirable change.

With the last item the report concludes. In the preface Professor Attfield mentions what progress has been made with foreign Pharmacopœias during the year (the Dutch Pharmacopœia receiving most attention), and he adds: "As to the number of years a Pharmacopœia should remain in force before renewal, it would be generally recognised as undesirable to trouble medical men and pharmacists to revise their whole knowledge of official remedies more often than once in ten years; while, on the other hand, there is some risk of a Pharmacopœia becoming, as a whole, almost useless after twenty years. The previous British Pharmacopœia was in force from 1867 to 1885—eighteen years—an Addendum being issued in 1874, seven years after the publication of the Pharmacopœia itself. The present British Pharmacopœia will not be five years old until the autumn, at about which time the Addendum of new remedies now receiving preliminary consideration by the Pharmacopœia Committee will probably be ready for publication. Apparently the minimum period that should elapse before another British Pharmacopœia is published is quite five more years. If 1895 should be considered too early for entire revision, a second Addendum might then be issued and entire republication be postponed until, say, the first day of the new century. Even then the current British Pharmacopœia will only have reached the age of fifteen years and three months as against the eighteen years of its predecessor." The date 1900 would surely be more convenient for quotation than 1901, which is what we understand Dr. Attfield to propose.

Personalities.

MR. GEORGE WEDDELL, of Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is engaged at present on the reproduction of a quaint old manuscript volume of apothecaries' lore, entitled "Ye Apothecarie: his Booke of Receipts agaynst alle maner of sickenesse; also howe to bake meates, to make uskabauche, to die clothe or woole, and divers usfull thinges besydes." The volume promises to be one of exceptional interest to book-lovers, and there being many such in pharmacy who may wish to subscribe for "Ye Apothecarie," we may mention that it is to be in lithograph facsimile, with historical notes on the MS. and the writers, and the edition is to be restricted to 300 copies at 12s. 6d., or 10s. 6d. if that number of subscribers is exceeded. Mr. Weddell invites inquiries regarding the publication.

MR. ALGERNON SIDNEY CAMPKIN, chemist and druggist, of Cambridge, has just been elected Grand Master of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, probably the largest and most useful of the great benefit society organisations in this country. Mr. Campkin is a native of Cambridgeshire, is 43 years of age, and has been in business on his own account in Cambridge since 1868. Besides taking particular interest in the association whose highest dignity has now been conferred upon him, Mr. Campkin has served his fellow citizens in many other ways than behind the counter. He is a member of the town council, is a guardian, has presided over the committees of the Ornithological Society and the dog show, is well known as a rower and as a swimmer, a conservator of the Cain, a fluent speaker, an able debater, and an all-round popular man.

Medical Gleanings.

AMMONIUM BROMIDE VAPOUR.

DR. THEODORE MAXWELL reports to the *Lancet* that he has had excellent results in treating asthmatic patients with ammonium bromide vapour. He tried strong hydrobromic acid and ammonia solution at first in a chloride inhaler, but found that this did not answer, as it was never possible to get rid of a surplus of the acid vapour, which was irritating, but latterly, with Dr. Patrick Maxwell's inhaler and crystalline ammonium bromide, he obtained perfectly neutral vapour, which gave beneficial results. In a subsequent note Dr. Theodore Maxwell states that he has tried a plan for the production of hydrobromic acid vapour which was suggested to him by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.—viz., the addition of fused chloride of calcium to a solution of hydrobromic acid triple the pharmacopœial strength, and it works very well in a Verreker's chloride of ammonium inhaler.

SNUFF FOR COLDS.

DR. C. H. STOWELL, of Washington, recommends the following in place of solution of cocaine:

Sodii bicarb.	..	..	..	..	grs. ij.
Magnesiae carb. (levig.)	..	..	..	..	" iij.
Menthol	..	..	..	..	" j.
Cocaine hydrochlor.	..	..	..	..	" iv.
Sacch. lactis	..	..	..	..	3ijs.

M. Sig.: Use as snuff.

The most marked relief will follow the use of this powder, and a few applications will do much to abort the catarrhal attack. Its effects are immediate, highly agreeable to the patient, and continuous for a number of hours.

BORAX IN EPILEPSY.

AT a recent meeting of the Cardiff Medical Society, Dr. Stewart, of the Glamorgan County Asylum, communicated a paper, in which he gave notes of six cases of epilepsy in children, which were treated with borax. He concludes that borax exercises a peculiar influence over nocturnal seizures, and that it is in cases where fits are entirely of that kind that the greatest good may be expected; that bromide, on the other hand, exerts a more powerful influence over diurnal seizures, and that in cases characterised both by day and night fits a combination of these two remedies will be productive of most benefit.

SALOL EMULSION.

M. JOUSSIE, an Orleans pharmacien, communicates to *Nouveaux Remèdes* the following formula for a palatable emulsion of salol. This drug is insoluble in water, and when the alcoholic solution is mixed with water it is immediately precipitated, and cannot be properly diffused. The formula for the emulsion is:—

Salol	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Powdered gum arabic	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
" tragacanth	..	..	..	..	graius	
Tincture of tola	..	..	..	..	..	3ijs.
Syrup of toln	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Water, to	..	..	..	..	..	3iij.

Triturate the salol with the powdered gums, and make into a cream with water; to this add the syrup; pour the tincture into the rest of the water, and mix with the first portion.

EXCESSIVE DOSE OF ANTIFEBRIN.

A CASE of poisoning with antifebrin is reported from Dorpat. A student suffering from cold took the remedy in doses until he had taken almost 30 grammes. Gradually the patient began to manifest symptoms of aniline poisoning, and, although the most prominent symptoms were absent, he complained of inability to sleep, and the cardiac palpitation and dyspnoea produced a feeling as of impending death. The characteristic blueness of the skin was general over the whole surface, but especially dark in the eyelids, the chin, and the temporal regions. There was no puffiness, as in severe cases of asthma, and the general appearance was quite

different from that of cyanosis. The treatment, after the stomach was emptied, consisted in giving sulphate of soda draughts, with coffee and brandy; also hypodermic injections of camphor in ether, and the application of cold compresses to the head. On the third day the patient was able to leave his bed, and the blue colour had entirely vanished.

RED NOSE.

IN 20 per cent. of the cases, says a German authority, redness of the nose is really caused by rosacea; in most cases it is caused by seborrhœa in the hairy parts of the head, and this seborrhœa has to be attacked first with the usual remedies. In cases where rosacea is the cause, Unna gives $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of ichthyl internally, and at the same time applies it externally in aqueous solution (at night), or prescribes the following sulphur-zinc paste to be applied nightly:—

Ung. zinci	..	..	..	..	200
Amyli oryzae	..	..	..	..	50
Su'phuris	..	..	..	..	20

Later on, Unna gets the enlarged venous trunks punctured with Hebra's instrument two or three times per week, the little wounds to be immediately covered with humid wadding. For very mild cases and for supplementary treatment repeated washing with ichthyl soap is recommended, warm water only to be used, as in all cases of rosacea.

THE BACTERICIDAL POWER OF CREOLIN.

DR. J. M. WASHBOURN, of Guy's Hospital, has made a comparative study of the effects of creolin and carbolic acid solutions upon the anthrax bacillus. There has been some diversity of opinion regarding this matter, Von Esmarch having said that carbolic acid is more effectual than the creolin, and Eisenberg averring the opposite. Dr. Washbourn's results, which are published in the hospital reports, show that 5-per-cent. creolin solution is invariably fatal to the anthrax spores in five minutes, 1-per-cent. corrosive sublimate solution acting similarly, but 5-per-cent. carbolic acid solution could not be depended upon, as it killed the spores once in nine times only. The investigation was continued on other lines, particulars of which need not be detailed, but they show that "creolin is a good antiseptic, certainly superior to carbolic acid in its action on sporeless bacteria, and probably superior also when acting on spores." It is "a poison to mice when subcutaneously injected, and is able to hinder and almost entirely prevent the development of anthrax bacilli in the blood of a living animal. Possibly if it were made more absorbable, and administered in appropriate doses, the development of the bacilli might be entirely and permanently prevented."

HYPOIODITES IN MEDICINE.

DR. HUGH WOODS, of Highgate, who has made a study of the therapeutic properties of the oxy-iodine compounds, now recommends in the *British Medical Journal* the use of hypoiodites in cases where the rapid liberation of iodine is desired. A hypoiodite is represented by the formula $KI \cdot KOI$. Liquor calcis iodinatæ owes its activity to calcium hypoiodite, and has been long used; but Dr. Woods calls attention to the superiority of the potassium and sodium compounds. Potassium hypoiodite (liqnor potassæ iodinatæ) affords a most useful antiseptic and parasiticide solution, each ounce containing about 28 grains of iodine, in the form of hypoiodite of potassium, which is at once decomposed, yielding free iodine, by any dilute acid. The ease with which this solution gives up its iodine is shown by the fact that the acidity of paper or calico is often enough to set free iodine, which colours the starch present. Acidity of the skin in some cases has a similar effect. The dose is 5 to 10 minims diluted. The hypoiodites, when shaken up with olive oil, form soaps, propenyl hypoiodite [$C_3H_5(OI)_2$] being probably formed instead of propenyl alcohol or glycerine [$C_3H_5(OH)_2$], as happens when fats are saponified by the caustic alkalies. The soapy liniment, formed by shaking together equal parts of liquor potassæ iodinatæ and olive oil, is a much better preparation than the "linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone," B.P., since it contains iodine in a much more active form. A dilute acid added to this liniment sets free the iodine.

THE COLLECTION OF FOXGLOVE.

HEARING continually of the import of drugs from remote sources, we might almost come to believe that the medicinal value of a substance bears some relation to the distance it has to travel to the European market, while there are not wanting persons who have a vague idea that aborigines or savages must have had a hand in the collection of a drug before it can acquire a medical reputation. This may be due to the circumstance that we read more about the collection of cinchona, cinnamon, strophanthus, or rhubarb, in their remote habitats, than it is generally thought worth telling about the collection of drugs indigenous to European countries. But this, too, is an industry of some interest, and one which affords a remunerative employment to a considerable number of persons. The inhabitants of some small villages on the continent could scarcely maintain the struggle for existence if it were not that Nature produces around them a quantity of plants for which there is a constant commercial demand as articles of the *materia medica*.

In many parts of France, Belgium, and Germany, large quantities of well-known drugs are produced, and among these are many very liable to be affected in their quality by the methods of collection adopted. Only those who have had experience in such an undertaking can have an adequate conception of the difficulties which lie in the way of the collector, and of those which are experienced in getting the persons actually carrying on the work to appreciate the importance of attention to what may seem trifling details. Often, however, it is found that an old woman, or individual who has had no technical education, knows more about the habit and nature of the plant upon which his or her living is mainly dependent, than many a scientist who can describe its proximate principles, or the peculiarities of its cellular arrangement. It is, at all events, the collector, rather than the chemist or microscopist, who possesses the power of modifying the value of the drug, but the influence of the collector in this direction is almost incalculable. Take, for instance, the leaves of

DIGITALIS PURPUREA (FOXGLOVE),

a drug the importance of which, notwithstanding its many modern rivals, holds its place in the *materia medica* almost undisturbed. The experience of medical men as to the reliability of digitalis is by no means invariable; it has even been believed that the therapeutical value of its preparations was likely to be different with every maker, according to the method and conditions of preparation. Possibly, however, it has not been sufficiently appreciated that the variation of different samples may depend not only on the habitat of the particular plants which yielded them, but on the manner of collection.

The gathering of foxglove leaves is an important industry in the districts of Thüringen, of the Taunus mountains, near the Rhine, and in the Black Forest, which are the principal sources of the supply. The time of collection is subject to very extended variation, dependent upon a number of causes, but its advent is marked by the exodus from the villages of women and children with large bags or baskets for the reception of the leaves.

The leaves are taken before the flower stem has attained anything like its final length; in fact, it is still below the horizontal level of the leaves. The latter are still somewhat pale-green in colour, and covered all over with felt-like hairs; they have also a strong disagreeable smell. The experienced and conscientious collector selects leaves which are not widely dissimilar in size, and which are healthy and perfect in appearance, and he leaves such as have thick midribs, or as have been attacked by slugs or other animals. Special attention is paid to ensuring the rapid delivery of the leaves for drying, since by a delay even of a few hours they deteriorate in appearance, and do not look so well when dry, although "digitalis folia" are not so liable to fermentation as many other drugs.

The quantity of leaves collected is of course liable to variation, and with this the price. When the supply is very large the value of the drug may fall as low as $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a lb. The local fluctuations in the price of digitalis are as remarkable

as those of any drug in the great markets of the world. The collectors find several outlets for the product of their labours, including the pharmacist, the druggist, the herbalist, and the wholesale druggist, who often purchases it even for export. To the business houses of these they repair as early as possible, though it is not policy to be among the first, since the first few offers are generally refused in anticipation of the falling of prices as competition arises.

By seven in the morning a dozen or more women may be standing round the door of the pharmacy, each with her basket of fresh leaves, and each anxious to sell. Under such circumstances the advantage is on the chemist's side, and the market value rapidly falls, since the formation of coalitions or "rings" is not yet understood by these simple peasants.

Eventually, however, in one or two days at the most, every buyer has obtained as large a quantity of the leaves as he has space to dry, and then, of course, the surplus stock of the collectors, which cannot be disposed of, is entirely wasted by deterioration, unless the peasants attempt to dry it themselves. Sometimes an enterprising individual will buy up the surplus (of course at a very low price indeed) and dry it as quickly as possible in the most imperfect manner. In this way an inferior quality is produced, which is generally considered good enough for export to foreign countries. If the selected leaves to be found in the tins of the chemists in the neighbourhoods where foxgloves grow be compared with average samples in London, it seems incredible that both should have been obtained from the same district and perhaps even from the same collector.

The chances of collecting a second crop in the same season are not very promising. The drying of the leaves first collected, which is carried on on the tops of the houses, takes at least a week, and by the end of that time the plants, under the influence of the genial sunshine and warmth which generally obtain, will, in complete indifference to the interests of the collector, have followed their own instincts and commenced to open their flowers, if, indeed, they are not in an advanced stage of blossoming. Simultaneously the leaves will have lost much of their early succulence, and the midrib and veins will have developed and hardened, and consequently the quality of the second gathering can scarcely be high enough to render collection profitable.

We have been so far reviewing the work of a good year, and of course it is not necessary to explain that in some seasons the yield will be comparatively small, and the market value proportionately high. A considerable quantity of the digitalis is worked up at once into extract, or pressed to obtain the juice, in accordance with the requirements of the various pharmacopeias.

During the collection which is carried on in good seasons the apprentice of the pharmacist here and there will probably be asking for a herbarium specimen, if he is not devoted enough to the science of botany to procure one himself. It is decidedly amusing to see the specimen which the ladies of the village believe will satisfy the budding scientist. The latter, of course, explains the necessity of having an entire plant, from the root to the flower, and, having impressed his ideas on the lady's mind with words, and on her palm with silver simultaneously, he awaits with lively anticipations her next visit. No sooner does she appear than he at once asks if she has remembered his specimen. Of course she has, and a very fine and large one it was, too, when she put it in the bag! Alas! a cold thrill runs through the student's body as at the bottom of the said receptacle is found the herbarium specimen. It has been taken, root and all, with praiseworthy consideration, but is crushed and bruised in the most painful fashion, and the flowers lie dispersed in the corners of the bag.

It is worthy of remark that the collection of the herb is not entirely free from a certain kind of risk. The foresters do not contemplate with any degree of complacency or forbearance the trampling down of the young trees by the collectors, and in many districts, although the foxglove grows well and abundantly, its gathering is not allowed—a factor that certainly has also a reflex action upon the development of the plants.

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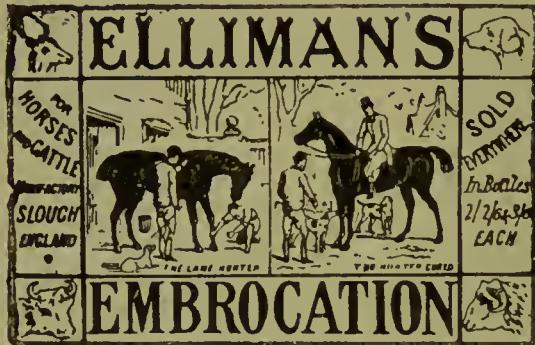
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ELECTION.

THE contest which ended last week was noteworthy in several respects. As the largest poll on record it would deserve mention, and its merit in this respect is enhanced by the consideration that this heavy vote was cast by a seriously shrunken constituency. But the special feature of the election was no doubt the unmistakable endorsement of the policy associated with the name of Mr. Carteighe, and for which the retiring Council was responsible. Since the days of Jacob Bell and Thomas Morson, when the Society was quite a voluntary association, and when it was governed by what was practically a benevolent despotism, we do not find that its President has been able to command a clear majority of the possible votes. This is what Mr. Carteighe has accomplished, and he is entitled to all the credit which such a circumstance entails. Out of 3,376 voting papers issued, the President received 1,792 votes, or 53 per cent. of the whole; only 619, or 18 per cent., voted against him; 898, or 26 per cent., did not take the trouble to vote at all, and 67, or 2 per cent., lost their votes by informality. If we divide the votes of the last two classes between the two parties represented among the candidates, we shall find that Mr. Carteighe is chosen by 67 per cent., or, in other words, by fully two-thirds of the voters of the Society.

We do not wish to depreciate this victory in any degree. As a personal matter it is no doubt very gratifying to Mr. Carteighe and to those of his supporters who claim for him some sort of divine right to the presidential chair. "The affront put upon him" last year, of which we have heard so much, is now, we suppose, decently wiped out, and the 619 misguided rebels who still refuse to bow the knee will be amiably tolerated so long as they remain decently unimportant.

But however personally pleasant it may be, the victory is not one which promises well for the body pharmaceutic generally. Notwithstanding all the energy and activity

which, as we are often reminded, Mr. Carteigh has introduced into the conduct of pharmaceutical affairs, it remains a fact that he has accomplished as nearly as possible nothing of trade benefit during the eight years of his reign. He has seriously weakened the influence of the Pharmaceutical Society as a political power by destroying its surplus income, and transferring its capital into unremunerative investments. The Research Laboratory, which is the outcome of all this, an excellent scheme if it had been kept within reasonable dimensions, is coming to be merely a feeder for the Chemical Society. The President claimed in his speech last week that qualified men are in a stronger position in consequence of Mr. Justice Hawkins's interpretation of the law than they were a year ago. That is true, but no fraction of thanks is due to the Council, and as we understand the President, there is no intention on their part of so enforcing the Act as to make it really operative unless they are compelled to move by powers outside. That they will undertake the effective establishment of the Pharmacy Act or any other trade work in the service of their members is not to be expected. Their constituents are satisfied with them, and have indicated their approval in the most emphatic manner. They are morally bound to obey the mandate so unmistakably expressed, and that mandate is—as you were.

With these conditions in view it is nonsense to urge on chemists outside the Society the desirability of joining it, the importance of union, *esprit de corps*, presenting a solid front, and other platitudes like unto these. If a baker gives stones when he is asked for bread, customers who really prefer the latter commodity will hardly continue to spend their money with him in the hope that some day he will supply what is wanted. They will be the less inclined to do so now that the majority of the customers have declared that it is the stones they want. We now know assuredly what is the consensus of opinion of the Pharmaceutical Society, and we are bound to recognise that the majority in the Council fairly represents this. The tone and temper of the majority towards opposing ideas have not been encouraging even when they have not been aware of their power. There is little enough hope of a more vigorous promotion of trade interests, but the Society is on the way towards consolidation: it is drifting downwards towards unanimity.

THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPÆIA.

By the favour of Professor P. W. Bedford, of New York, we are enabled to report that the first step in the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia has been successfully taken, by the appointment of officers, a committee of revision, and agreement upon the broad principles whereon that committee is to work. These preliminary steps were taken at the convention held in Washington on May 7, when delegates were present from most of the States in the Union, Dr. Robert Amory presiding. The delegates represented medical schools and colleges; medical societies, and the Medical Department of the United States Service; the American Pharmaceutical Association, colleges and schools of pharmacy, and pharmaceutical associations. The officers appointed were: President, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia; vice-presidents, W. S. Thompson, Dr. D. Webster Prentiss; Dr. J. H. Flint, U.S.N., Washington; A. E. Ebert, Chicago; W. M. Searby, San Francisco; secretaries, Dr. H. A. H. A. Hare, Philadelphia; G. H. Charles Klie, St. Louis. The committee of revision and publication is to consist of the following, viz.: Charles Ricc, Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dr. F. A. Castle,

P. W. Bedford, New York City; Dr. R. G. Eccles, Brooklyn; Dr. W. G. Gregory, Buffalo, N.Y.; J. P. Remington, J. M. Maisch, Dr. Roberts Bartholow, A. B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. F. H. Markoe, Boston, Mass.; Dr. R. T. Edes, Washington; Dr. W. M. Mew, U.S. Army; Dr. J. M. Flint, U.S. Navy; Dr. John Godfrey, U.S. Marine Hospital Service; C. L. Diehl, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. T. F. Wood, Wilmington, N.C.; C. Mohr, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. N. S. Davis, jun., C. S. N. Hallberg, O. Oldberg, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Otto A. Wall, Dr. C. O. Curtman, St. Louis; F. B. Power, Madison, Wis.; L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kansas.

The general principles which were agreed upon deserve notice, as it has occurred hitherto that the United States Pharmacopœia leads the way for European Pharmacopœias. Standardisation has been disturbing American pharmaceutical authorities to some extent during the past few months, but the convention appears to have arrived at its decisions without much difficulty. There are four sections which standardisation will cover: First, important drugs containing active principles, upon the amount of which the therapeutic properties depend, and which can be assayed with reasonable accuracy and ease. Where possible the usual percentage of active principle will be stated. Second, galenical preparations (fluid extracts, tinctures, &c.) are to have assay processes, but standards only in such instances as are recognised under the first section. Third, opium and cinchona are to have those assay processes which under practicable conditions show "how much of the respective principles can practically be extracted." The fourth section includes the descriptions of chemicals and tests, and it is noticeable that absolute purity is not aimed at if the purification process entail "unnecessary cost through the enforced removal of some harmless and insignificant accidental impurity."

The metric system of weights and measures is adopted, but liquids are to be measured, although the committee has permission to indicate parts by weight when they think it necessary. This is practically a new departure, for, although the metric system was recognised in the last Pharmacopœia, it was not obligatory.

The experience of the past nine years is not hopeful for the popularity of the Pharmacopœia *per se*. Hitherto few people have purchased the Pharmacopœia: they preferred the dispensaries, &c., which explain it. This is exactly the direction in which the convention is driving them again. The convention does not seem itself to entertain this view, for the committee is authorised to print and publish the volume, so that the profits accruing from the work may give such returns that the committee may pay themselves and the experts and others for their labours. The committee for 1880 were not compensated for their work, and they do not wish to see others that follow on in the work as badly cared for as they were.

In other general matters, such as nomenclature, formulae, lists of reagents, tables, &c., the committee are instructed to go on the safe lines of custom: but custom is departed from in that "No substance which cannot be produced otherwise than under patented processes, or which is protected by proprietary rights, shall be introduced into the Pharmacopœia." Salicylic acid found its way into the 1880 Pharmacopœia; why not antipyrin, salol, or any other remedy whose usefulness has been established? Pharmacopœia committees make a mistake if they think they do medicine a service by severely ignoring patented preparations. These are necessarily proprietary, for the only means by which the chemist can secure remuneration for his labours is by patenting his discoveries; but they are no more objectionable than, say, morphia, quinine, or camphor, the manufacture of which

we know to be in the hands of a comparatively small number of houses; or, say, aconitine, the standard which Pharmacopeias are working up to being Morson's. The gauge which new remedies have to fit before they are admitted into Pharmacopeias is not their non-proprietary origin, but established and general use in the medical profession, provided always, of course, that we are dealing with something whose composition and method of manufacture are not secret.

MATERIA MEDICA NOTES.

A FEW weeks ago we had occasion to remark that the vigilance shown by the Customs authorities in regard to the importation of tea has had such a beneficial influence that

Bad Drugs. the quality of the commodity as it reaches the consumer is generally beyond suspicion. Adulteration is very rare. The same remark applies to tobacco, over which the Customs and Inland Revenue authorities exercise even more vigilant care, the consequence being that, next to water, tea and tobacco are the least adulterated articles of consumption supplied to the public. There are some lessons in this circumstance which come home with peculiar force in view of the fact that every article which does not come within the cognisance of the Customs authorities is liable to gross sophistication, if the nature of the article renders that possible. In one sense it is a sad reflection upon our commercial and national morality that the most efficient means of checking adulteration are only applied in those instances in which a few millions of revenue are concerned. Regard for the public health has little to do with it. What is accomplished with these articles furnishes proof, however, of the possibility of imposing a check upon the import of adulterated and worthless drugs—a proceeding which has been advocated. It must be admitted, though, that the conditions in this case would be much more complicated.

Recently several parcels of drugs have come under our notice which are likely to have little influence upon disease should they ever get so far as on the doctor's shelves. Several of these we have under examination, but we shall only refer to one now—viz., a sample of benzoin, part of 30 cases of the gum-resin, possessing that fine almondy

Almondy Benzoin. appearance which is taken in "the Lane" to be the criterion of high quality, which were brought up for sale a month ago. A merely superficial examination awakened suspicion of the stuff. The "almonds" were too bold and white in contrast with the uniformly brown body of the gum, and by a little friction of one of the almonds it was easy to discover that it was a nice pebble of talc. Such, indeed, the almonds were, and we had no doubt from this that we were dealing with one of the worst cases of sophistication which have come under our notice for many years. We can scarcely call it adulteration, for we question if there is any gum benzoin in the article at all. Separating the brown material as carefully as possible from the purely stony portions, we found that it was made up of sand, woody matter, extractive, and resin. There was 55 per cent. of mineral matter in this brown stuff, 12 per cent. of woody matter, and 33 per cent. of resin and extractive. The resin had a slight odour of benzoin when burnt, but yielded no benzoic acid by sublimation, and had rather the odour of the resins which are so much used for the sophistication of myrrh. When we consider that the almonds make up nearly a fourth of the weight of the so-called benzoin it will be seen that the resin value of the sample is lower than we give it. One phase of this matter is worthy of notice. Benzoin is one of the few drugs which

are made to order, the makers in the producing district receiving instructions from the sellers here of the quality of the article which is required on the market. Everything that comes ranks as benzoin, but it would be the greatest stretch of the imagination sometimes to find any characteristic to justify the statement.

We have on several occasions referred to the discovery in India of a species of *podophyllum*, the root of which Dr. Dymock and Mr. David Hooper ascertained to possess chologogue properties similar to those of *Podophyllum peltatum*. The Himalayan *Podophyllum Emodi*, for instance, yields a resin to the extent of 12 per cent., and there is no difficulty in making a resinoid from it which compares very favourably with the American variety. Recently we have learned from Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., of Bombay, that they are carrying Mr. Hooper's suggestion into practical effect, and they have sent us a sample of Indian podophylin made by themselves. The sample is not so bright in colour as the podophylin we are accustomed to, but we understand that it has been prepared by simple precipitation with water, neither alum nor hydrochloric acid being used. Doubtless, therefore, the colour could easily be improved: but we question the advisability of so doing. At present the resinoid is really efficient, apparently more so than American podophylin, and is devoid of inorganic matter. The amount of podophyllotoxin (the so-called active principle of the root), which we obtained from the sample as a cream-coloured powder, was 46 per cent. But we notice that a sample has been examined by Mr. F. A. Thompson, of Detroit, who reports a higher percentage in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, viz. 56.55 per cent. Mr. Thompson used ether as the precipitant: we used benzine. Mr. Thompson's complete analytical results are:—Moisture, 4.2 per cent.; oil and waxy matter, 4 per cent.; podophyllotoxic acid, 13.1 per cent.; podophyllotoxin, 56.55 per cent.; and inert matter, soluble in alcohol, 22.15 per cent. Mr. Thompson also calls attention to the fact that the yield of the resinoid from the Indian root (10 to 12 per cent.) is double that obtained from the American root, and as the product is richer in active principle, obviously *Podophyllum Emodi* must be regarded as a valuable addition to *materia medica*. We do not think that the colour of the resinoid should be against it. The remedy is, in the majority of cases, given in pill form, and its undoubted activity should more than balance any objection to it on the ground of colour.

MILITARY PHARMACIES IN SPAIN.

IF there is any truth in the famous saying, "Happy are the nations who have no history," it may, by inference, be assumed that the Spanish pharmacists as a class are a thriving, and ought to be a contented, body of men. Certainly, news from the Iberian peninsula does not encroach very largely upon the columns of ephemeral pharmaceutical literature, and from all accounts the condition of the average Spanish pharmacist is not inferior in point of prosperity to that of his brethren in other parts of the Continent. In this country Spain is principally known to druggists as an excellent market for British goods, and one of the few in Europe which it is still well worth the while of our merchants to court. But for all the little stir which its doings create in the outside world, the Spanish body pharmaceutic is not without its woes, and at the present moment it is even enjoying the luxury of a particularly crying grievance. The dozen or so of pharmaceutical periodicals which vegetate, if they do not flourish in Spain—every prominent man in pharmaceutical politics there

appears to publish and edit his own special organ—have been terribly agitated for some time over the abuses connected with the system of "Farmacias Militares," which was inaugurated five years ago or more. At that time a law was passed by the Cortes empowering the Department of War to establish a certain number of military dispensaries, in which generals, Heads of Departments and other high officials connected with the Army could obtain, at a reduced price, all medicines required for themselves and their families. In order to avoid abuse of this measure, the Government were instructed at the same time to fix certain penalties applicable to persons who should be found to use the military pharmacies without being entitled to their benefits. From the beginning the law naturally encountered a strong opposition on the part of the Spanish pharmacists, which is all the more explicable as it is well known that the Spanish army contains quite an unusual proportion of generals, and other officers of high rank. But what created even greater disgust among the druggists than the enticing away of these customers, was that the Government have failed altogether to provide penalties for the use by outsiders of the military dispensaries, with the result, it is said, that there is now practically no difficulty in the way of any individual who chooses to deal with them. Some prominent Spanish pharmacists have enlisted on their side the active sympathies of a few deputies, and this has led to the investigation of the accounts relating to the "Farmacias Militares," presented to the Cortes. There are at present about eight or nine such dispensaries in Spain, including two in Madrid, and one each in Barcelona and other provincial towns, and there are also two in the Colonies. The total profit made by these establishments last year, according to the official returns, was 147,000 pesetas, the two Madrid establishments alone yielding more than 80,000 pesetas profit. As it is the very *raison d'être* of these dispensaries that they should sell medicines at small profits, these figures certainly afford some ground for the sneers of the pharmaceutical press that either the official contention that there is no abuse of the relief intended by the law is untrue, or else that the higher ranks of the Spanish active army are smitten with disease to an inconceivable, and, in view of national defence, to an alarming degree. The discontent with the "Farmacias Militares" might have continued to simmer gently within the breasts of the craft, if it had not been heated to overflowing by a bill promoted by certain deputies to extend the system on a large scale. This bill is now before the Legislature. Under it three new dispensaries—two in Madrid and one in Barcelona—are to be created straight away, and there is to be a large increase in the staff of the establishments, three new sub-inspectors at 5,400 pesetas a-year each, one first-class pharmacist at 4,800 pesetas, six second-class ditto at 3,000 pesetas each, and so on. Considering that the same issue of the journal which publishes this scheme contains an announcement that the place of assistant professor of vegetable *materia medica*, organic chemistry, and practical pharmacy at the University of Granada is vacant, and holds out to applicants the munificent yearly stipend of 1,000 pesetas, or 40*l.*, it is not surprising that there should be an outcry against the proposed endowment of the military staff on a scale, for Spain, of unusual liberality. In the meantime, the pharmaceutical associations all over Spain are agitating the question; and it is said that a large number of deputies have expressed the opinion that, if the military dispensaries should continue to exist, the clause restricting their use to a comparatively small number of high officials should be strictly enforced, and that separate accounts should be kept showing the quantity and value of drugs dispensed for actual hospital use and that sold to customers.

In connection with this it may be observed that the consumption of drugs in Spain must be unusually large to support the pharmacies of that country, which number over 11,000, or one to about every 1,400 inhabitants. Madrid and Barcelona, cities of rather over 400,000 inhabitants, contain from 140 to 150 pharmacies each, not to speak of countless "druggists" shops, which are of a character a little higher than our oil-shops. All the same more than three-fourths of the Barcelona pharmacies employ two or more assistants, and as salaries are fairly high, the profits of the business must be large. But it should also be remembered that Spain is the traditional cradle of European pharmacy. Under the Moorish dominion the art flourished in a very high degree, and from among the Spanish Jews many an eminent pharmacist has sprung. This prominence was inherited by the Christians when they again became the rulers of their country, and the Apothecaries' Colleges of Valencia (1327) and Barcelona (1352) are certainly among the oldest organised pharmaceutical bodies in Europe.

COMMENTARY.

A NEW TEST FOR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE has been described by M. G. Deniges before the Paris Academy of Sciences. If a 10-per-cent. aqueous solution of ammonium molybdate is mixed with its own volume of concentrated sulphuric acid, and a few drops of hydrogen peroxide added to it, an intense yellow colouration is produced.

THE ORGANISMS OF NITRIFICATION.—M. S. Winogradsky has succeeded in isolating the nitrifying microbe, and has found that neither its rate of multiplication nor its vigour of action is diminished by cultivation in a mineral solution devoid of organic carbon. He thus shows that the colourless microbe of nitrification is capable of completely synthetizing its substance from carbonic acid and ammonia. This fact is in direct contradiction to the fundamental doctrine of physiology that a complete synthesis of organic matter only occurs in chlorophyll-bearing plants, under the action of luminous rays.

CHEMISTS' WEIGHTS.—Some authoritative representation ought to be made to the Board of Trade in reference to such prosecutions as that which we publish in our Metropolitan reports this week. It is impossible to keep weights clean and absolutely accurate; and it is very unfair that one tradesman in a thousand should be pounced upon to encourage the others. Fines, costs, time, and, above all, stigma, ought not to be inflicted recklessly on reputable tradesmen. There is fraud enough in the world without seeking for it in a half-pound weight 2 grains deficient, or even in a 1 lb. weight which has lost 7 grains.

ENCOURAGING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN AUSTRIA.—Italy is not the only country in which the authorities are trying to suppress the proprietary medicine trade, and overstep the bounds in their cagerness to do so. A verdict was given on May 16 by the Court of Appeal in Vienna, which illustrates some of the difficulties in the way of business enterprise on the Continent. In June last year a Mr. Anton Paiser settled in Vienna from Germany and established a perfumery factory in partnership with a Viennese, under the style of Paiser & Hecht. One of the firm's articles was "an improved Eau de Cologne," specially recommended for sick headache. This article was made according to a formula supplied to the firm by an eminent Viennese doctor, upon payment of a fee of 30*l.* In addition to the usual

ingredients of Eau de Cologne, alcohol and a variety of essential oils, the preparation contained peppermint oil and benzoic acid. The firm were prosecuted for selling their preparation on the ground that it was a medicine and not a perfume, and the medical man who had supplied the formula was included in the prosecution. The Lower Court found the case proven so far as the manufacturers were concerned, and fined the firm 10*l.*, Mr. Paiser being moreover expelled from Austria, and the business thereby broken up; but the medical practitioner was acquitted, on the ground that in writing out the formula he had acted in his medical capacity, and that there was no proof that he knew of the firm's intention to use the prescription in business. The Court of Appeal confirmed the judgment.

DRUGGISTS' BIG PROFITS.—A reporter of the *New York World* gives the readers of that paper three columns of sensation regarding druggists' profits. The origin of this was a grievance which the gentleman had against a Fifth Avenue druggist, who charged two dollars for a dozen sulphonal powders and a malt tonic. The reporter determined to get at the bottom of the matter, and accordingly obtained a prescription from Dr. O. J. Ward for three bismuth and sulphonal powders, and a 3-oz. cough-mixture in teaspoonful doses. A wholesale druggist told the reporter that the prime cost of the ingredients of the prescription was only 12*c.* Then he began operations. The first dispenser charged him 80*c.* for the two; and then he went from store to store, in rich locality and poor, to the pure Yankee, the German, and the Russ, until thirty-six had been hauled into the bag. He has given every detail of the transactions, including copies of the bills which he got in every shop, which show that the lowest charge was 35*c.*, and the highest 80*c.* The druggists must have had a very unpleasant half-hour when they saw the whole thing in print, and the doctor must have been pleased with the gratuitous advertisement which the report has given him, for not only was his prescription reproduced in facsimile, but the kind-hearted reporter returned to him the powders and mixtures from the whole thirty-six stores, with the request that he should give them to the poor, and he said he would. The reporter has also succeeded in hauling into the last three lines of the article the statement that the doctor is the visiting surgeon to the institution which is to receive the material.

PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS IN ITALY.—Some time ago we announced that severe measures were in contemplation to regulate the importation and sale of proprietary preparations in Italy, and the effect of the laws then framed is beginning to make itself felt. To begin with, a pharmaceutical speciality may only be offered for sale after the approbation of the Superior Board of Health in Rome. The law has left it to that body to fix the attributes which disqualify a preparation, and the Board of Health, in establishing these, has not erred on the side of leniency. It absolutely rejects the following articles:—Preparations not manufactured by a qualified pharmacist or chemist; those of which the proprietors refuse to state the exact formula and mode of preparation; those containing ingredients the sale of which is only allowed to pharmacists; preparations made according to an extravagant formula, the composition of which cannot be properly controlled; preparations which, though in themselves harmless, may injure the patient indirectly by causing him to delay consulting a medical practitioner; and preparations of simple composition, the selling price of which as a patent medicine is obviously out of proportion to their intrinsic value. Nearly two hundred preparations have thus far been submitted to the Board of Health, but not one of these has been approved; many, in

fact, have been specially prohibited. The law also stipulates that the sale of medicinal preparations shall be allowed to qualified pharmacists only, while preparations not specially sanctioned are not allowed to be advertised in public journals. The adoption of these rigorous measures was at first urged by the pharmaceutical profession, and advocated in their journals; but a practical experience of the working of the new law has caused a wide disappointment in pharmaceutical circles.

TINCTURES.

IV.

BY F. W. FLETCHER, F.C.S.

IT may be useful to supplement the tables of alcohol values previously published in this Journal* by a few determinations of proof spirit in some standard tinctures not then included.

Tinct. Cannabis Indicæ.—The Pharmacopœia directs 1 oz. of the extract to be dissolved in 1 pint of rectified spirit. The sp. gr. of the resulting tincture at 15.5° C. is .850, and the proof spirit, by distillation, is equivalent to 149.6 per cent. by volume. What advantage is gained by the adoption of an unstandardised soft extract in place of the dried plant is not very clear. The extract usually met with in commerce is not fit for making into tincture, as it is manufactured with methylated spirit, and, when dissolved in rectified spirit, emits an unmistakable odour of methyl compounds. The use of such extract in the preparation of tincture for shipment on drawback would obviously lead to very unpleasant results. It is somewhat difficult to understand on what grounds the revenue authorities originally sanctioned the employment of methylated spirit in the manufacture of medicinal extracts. The loss of spirit is no greater than in making tinctures, and there appear to be good reasons why impure spirit should not be used for the purpose. To mention one only. The extractive matter which is left after the methylated spirit has been distilled or evaporated, retains with the utmost persistency the characteristic smell of wood-spirit, and it is only after prolonged heating for many hours that this can be driven off. Now anyone acquainted with the preparation of vegetable extracts must be aware that protracted heating is absolutely fatal to the character and quality of the product. If the extract is not heated sufficiently some methyl compounds will inevitably remain behind, as in the case of the ext. cannabis indicæ above referred to, whilst, on the other hand, if the heat is continued until no trace of wood-spirit derivatives remains it must be at the expense not only of the appearance but of the therapeutical activity of the extract. From a pharmaceutical point of view the present concession on the part of the revenue authorities might be rescinded with advantage.

Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.—Sp. gr. at 15.5° C., 1.032. Proof spirit, 39.9 per cent.

Tinct. Guaiacæ Ammoniata.—Sp. gr. at 15.5° C. .942. Proof spirit, 107.2 per cent.

Tinct. Iodi.—Sp. gr. at 15.5° C., .881. The product from 24 oz. iodine, 24 oz. potassium iodide, and 6 gallons rectified spirit (48 times B.P. quantities) measures 984 fl. oz. Therefore
$$\left(\frac{960 \times 100}{984} = \right) 97.56 = \text{percentage by volume of rectified spirit, or } \left(\frac{156 \times 97.56}{100} = \right) 152.19 \text{ per cent. proof spirit.}$$

Tinct. Kino.—Sp. gr. at 15.5° C., .994. Proof spirit, 86.5 per cent.

Tinct. Opii Ammoniata.—Sp. gr. at 15.5° C., .871. Proof spirit, 124.8 per cent.

Tinct. Quininæ Ammoniata.—Sp. gr. at 15.5° C., .935. Proof spirit, 87.5 per cent.

THE PHARMACY OF THE WORLD.

I.

THERE are few subjects which excite so much interest in the drug trade at home as the condition and prospects of pharmacy in foreign countries, especially in those countries which are under British rule, and to which so many English pharmacists have emigrated. We are often asked about the conditions of pharmacy in these places, and with the object of placing on record a concise statement of these conditions, we have recently communicated with correspondents in various parts of the world. The information which we have obtained we now put in substantial form for reference. We doubt not that this will be valued by many, and that our home subscribers will join us in thanking the correspondents who have so liberally supplied the information. We have, of course, kept the fact in view that a large proportion of those whom we address are those who hold the qualification certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, with the object of showing whether such qualification is good in these foreign countries or not. That is a point which those desirous of emigrating will note. But there is another class to whom the pharmacy of foreign countries is of material importance—viz., wholesale dealers—and for them we give some particulars of the nature of the business done, and the source of supplies.

FOLLOWING THE FLAG,

and beginning near home, we may take Malta as the first place for comment. The exact value of this island to the

United Kingdom is well known. It serves our Malta. country for the concentration of troops, it is the halting place on the way to the East, and many an invalid from India is glad of a few days' rest at Malta on the way home. But its importance to English pharmacists is not very great, at least only one purely English pharmacy has succeeded in finding a firm footing on the island—viz., that of Kingston & Co., to whose Mr. W. R. Kingston we are indebted for information. The trade is largely in the hands of native druggists. Before a pharmacy can be opened in the island, a Government warrant must be obtained from the Medical Board, and this is only granted to those who have gone through a three years' curriculum at the Malta University, and passed the qualifying examination. Persons holding the British or Irish certificate may also obtain the Government warrant, but the Medical Board may examine such persons further if they think it necessary. The fee for the warrant is 1*l.* 1*s.* The British Pharmacopœia is recognised in Malta, but is not obligatory, and some physicians prescribe preparations of the Italian pharmacopœia. Low prices appear to be the rule; for example, native druggists seldom ask more than 10*d.* for mixtures, and powders 4*d.* a dozen. At Kingston & Co.'s establishment prices are higher, as here everything, including assistants, is English. 6 oz. mixtures are 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* when an infusion is the vehicle; pills and powders range from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. The law does not allow physicians to dispense, nor chemists to prescribe. There is a good demand for English patent medicines—"Beecham's Pills reigning supreme"—but these commodities, as well as toilet requisites and sundries generally, are getting into the hands of grocers and stores, so that "cutting is becoming the order of the day." Medicines are chiefly imported from Great Britain. Some of our wholesale houses do substantial business with the native druggists, and use the best means for cultivating the trade. The toilet articles and sundries most fancied are also of English origin.

On the way to India we may take in Alexandria and Beyrouth, the former under Anglo-Egyptian rule, and the latter Egypt. dominated by Turkey, but both of considerable interest to English pharmacists. Mr. George Ruelberg of Alexandria, tells us there is no pharmacy law to regulate the calling in his city, and anyone holding a European certificate of qualification in pharmacy may open a

shop. The business done is of a mixed character, as may be judged from the fact that the British, French, German, Greek, and Italian Pharmacopœias are in use. Medicines are imported from Europe, French toilet articles being most saleable, but

BUSINESS WITH ENGLAND DOES NOT EXIST,

so Mr. Ruelberg tells us. There is no reason why this should be so. The Alexandrians are not unfavourable to us, and, like the Cairo people, they are fond of medicine, and English visitors are to be found in the cities all the year round. Retail prices are "poor—as low as they are in Europe." Beyrouth, as we have said, is a place of some interest.

Syria. Situated in Syria, it is visited yearly by considerable numbers of English tourists, but, so far, no English pharmacist has ventured to establish himself in it. Mr. Murad Baroody tells us, in a very interesting letter, that "most of the few found in Syria are small medical mission dispensaries in the interior of the country. Of this sort there is one large pharmacy in Jerusalem, which dispenses to the poor Jews only." Although the Turkish Code includes a brief law for regulating pharmacy, this does not prevent those who hold foreign certificates of qualification from opening pharmacies in the country. Such persons must, however, receive the diploma of master of pharmacy from the Imperial Medical University of Constantinople, the examination, in the circumstances, being formal, and the fee 1*l.* 5*s.* Beyrouth pharmacists are of two classes, (1) those holding the said diploma as graduates of the Syrian College there, which was affiliated twelve years ago to the Constantinople University, and (2) those who, having dispensed medicines in open shops for fifteen years, received, prior to October 12, 1889, a permit to open shops themselves. Such persons had to pass a modified examination. The number of shops is in no way restricted. The nature of the business done is of the usual character, and demands supplies from Germany, France, Italy, England, and Austria; Germany providing most and Austria the least. The retail prices obtained are moderate, and, as in Europe, are affected wherever competition exists. Thus, a dose of castor-oil, emulsified, fetches but 50 centimes, 30 grains of quinine made into pills, a franc, and the same money will buy a pint-bottle of Hunyadi Janos Water. The 4-oz. bottles of Squire's chemical food sell at 2*75f.*; A. and H. perfected cod-liver oil, 3*f.*; Eno's fruit salt, 4*f.*; Cockle's pills, 2*f.*; and Alcock's plasters, 1*50f.* There is a possibility of good business being done between native chemists and English houses; at present it is of small amount, because our houses do not take the trouble which Continental firms do. The latter have agents in the country, and periodically send round travellers, and distribute price-lists. Mr. Baroody also tells us that the Continental prices are "much more convenient"; 3 or 4 months' credit is given, as well as every facility for continuing business. There is a large amount of business done in specialties and patent medicines, especially those which are freely advertised. The following are a few examples of the wholesale prices (francs per kilo.) which ruled in September last:—

Calcined magnesia	4 <i>00</i>	Pelletier's quinine	100 <i>00</i>
Grani eff. citrate of magnesia	4 <i>00</i>	Iodide of potassium	4 <i>00</i>
(English)	5 <i>00</i>	Bromide of potassium	6 <i>50</i>
Castor oil	1 <i>30</i>	Fl. extract of ergot	13 <i>00</i>
Cod-liver oil	2 <i>00</i>	Chloroform	8 <i>00</i>
Citric acid	7 <i>00</i>		

We may add that there is no standard pharmacopœia in Syria, and chemists follow the British or French, according to which language they are able to read. The condition of

PHARMACY IN INDIA.

is pretty well known to English chemists. Most of the business done by those holding British qualifications is with Europeans, but this business is of a very mixed, though substantially profitable, character. A correspondent who has recently visited a historic Indian city, reports that in the only important pharmacy of that city a large business is done, but "it is a mixed one, and includes auctions and the selling of horses and carriages." No restriction exists to prevent the opening of druggists' shops, and the only tax payable is the "trade and professional tax." Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., the well-known quinologist, tells us that

"examinations are not compulsory, but at the medical colleges in the Presidency towns, those who wish to obtain a certificate as 'chemist and druggist' may attend lectures and afterwards present themselves for examination. In Madras those students who wish to qualify as 'chemists and druggists' must apply to the principal of the Medical College for admission to the classes of *materia medica*, chemistry, practical chemistry and practical pharmacy. The fee for each course is 10 rupees, and an additional fee of 25 rupees is paid for permission to be examined by a committee of medical officers as to their fitness for the position."

It is only in the larger towns of India that English pharmacies are situated, and these are managed by Englishmen holding the home qualifications. Natives are also engaged in such pharmacies in the performance of detail work. There is another class of drug shops—viz., those belonging to natives, many of whom are men of high intelligence, smart at their business, and eager to secure custom. These druggists draw much of their supplies from the United Kingdom, but Continental houses, especially Germans, have lately developed a strong disposition to curry favour with them, and by means of price lists and periodical visits from travellers, are endeavouring to develop business. The established reputation of English houses still holds its own amongst the native druggists. The prices obtained in English pharmacies are, as a rule, very high, this being due in part to the system of credit which prevails. Native druggists are able to undersell the English pharmacies, because of their less costly establishments, and the "cash bazaars," which are becoming numerous, also succeed in keeping down the prices. But even with cut rates 1s. 1½d. patents are sold at from 12 annas to 1 rupee, and 2s. 9d. articles for from 2 to 2½ rupees. There is a very extensive demand for specialties, as they are extensively advertised, and new remedies are as eagerly looked for in India as they are here, and become popular sooner. The British Pharmacopœia is the recognised standard for medicines.

CEYLON.

In many respects the conditions of pharmacy in Ceylon are similar to what they are in India. There is a considerable part of it in the hands of English houses, much is done by native druggists, and Government hospitals are scattered all over the island, and supply medicines gratis, or at a very trifling cost. "Hence," says Mr. Neil S. Campbell in a letter to us, "the field for private dispensaries and the supply of drugs generally is very limited." Mr. Campbell's firm in Colombo send us some interesting particulars regarding the practice of pharmacy in the island. There is little official restriction. An ordinance for regulating the sale of poisons came into force in 1876, according to which no one may sell certain poisons who has not received a licence from the Government agent of any of the provinces in which the seller resides. The ordinance specifies that the agents may grant the licence to persons of respectability, who pay 5 rupees a year for the privilege. No qualification is demanded. The regulations for the sale of poisons and the schedule of poisons are based upon the Pharmacopœia of Great Britain, but we observe that "every sale of poison" has to be entered in "a book to be kept for that purpose." This is evidently an unintentional extension of the British precaution. Every poison sold has to be labelled "poison" in the English, Sinigalese, and Tamil languages, and with the name of the article and the name and address of the seller in at least one of these languages. Competition and the depreciation of the rupee have brought pharmacy down to a somewhat low ebb in Ceylon lately. There are about ten English pharmacies in the island wherein English assistants are employed, and these draw their supplies almost entirely from English houses. Native druggists also follow the flag in this respect, the bulk of their goods being drawn from the United Kingdom. As to retail business the prices obtained are by no means extravagant. Thus, amongst dispensing charges 1 rupee for a 6-oz. mixture, and 1½ rupees for an 8-oz.; 1s. 1½d. patents sell at 1 rupee, and ordinary drugs at about 30 to 50 per cent. above home prices; but owing to the depreciation of the rupee this enhanced value is only apparent, not real. European doctors do not dispense their own medicines. There is a disposition to favour specialties, and on this point we cannot do better than quote from Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s communication:—

"Nearly all the better known patents are asked for. Burroughs, Welleome & Co.'s preparations have had a phenomenal success. Tabloids, peptonising powders, Kepler's preparations, and Fellow's syrup—the latter, un-stamped, large size, sells for 4½ rupees, the small size, 2½ rupees. Pears' soap is, perhaps, the best known of any preparation in the market. Natives will not look at any other, and the way they use Pears' violet powder upon their black faces is, to say the least of it, grotesque. Pears' soap seems to stand all the transitions in our wonderful climate, where all other makes lose their perfume, colour, and consistency. Atkinson's 'White Rose' is the perfume. Hair dyes and cosmetics generally have not a large sale. Phenacetin and antipyrin have been largely used, and sulphonal promises to become a household word."

SOUTH AFRICA.

In many respects one of the most important of our possessions, South Africa still retains a few of the characteristics which recall the colonisation of the country by our predecessors the Dutch. In medical matters it is partly Dutch, and chemists and druggists who go out to Cape Colony find that a new department of their business has to be mastered, viz., the Dutch names of common remedies. But this is a comparatively small item in a business which, in most respects, is akin to that of the mother-country. Our information regarding pharmacy in Cape Colony is derived from a communication received from Mr. W. K. Mager (Mager & Marsh, Queenstown), vice-president of the South African Pharmaceutical Association. We still require definite information regarding the trade in Natal. In Cape Colony there is a Pharmacy Act, according to which no one who has not been licensed by the Colonial Medical Committee may open shop as a chemist and druggist. This committee meets once a month (first Thursday) in Cape Town to examine candidates for the licence, and anyone who passes must pay a registration fee of 2l. 10s. Persons holding the Minor certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain are registered without examination on payment of a small fee. Application is in all cases made to the Secretary of the Colonial Medical Committee, Cape Town. Chemists and druggists in business on their own account pay an annual tax of 5l. The trade in the Colony is of the usual character, and most towns have at least one pharmacy. The pharmacies are "manned" by English assistants, who are preferred qualified, and who receive salaries varying from 120l. to 300l., according to experience, &c. Cape Colony is one of those places where young chemists should not go out on chance; the Colony being still young, and not too densely populated, presents few vacancies to the passer-by. Moreover, situations are very frequently advertised at this side, and it is only necessary to keep one's eyes open in order to be suited. What applies to assistants applies with treble force to chemists who think of going out to the Cape to start in business. Fortunes are to be made out there, doubtless, just as they can be made at home; but the first thing one has to do before laying out capital in stock is to become thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and this can be done best in an assistantship. Recently prices have been greatly cut up in the coast towns by competing grocers and drapers, who do well in patents, sundries, toilet articles, and the like. The consequence is that 1s. 6d. for a 1s. 1½d. patent is a thing of the past, and prices for drugs and dispensing are also decidedly lower than they used to be. It is in the out-of-the-way districts of South Africa that abnormally high prices are obtained; as, for instance, in Kimberley, during the diamond fever a few years ago, when 4s to 6s. 6d. was obtained for 8-oz. mixtures, 2s. 6d. per dozen for pills, and 7s. per dozen for suppositories. In the smaller towns of the Cape doctors do their own dispensing. In the larger towns this is not so common, and the druggists get a fair amount of work to do at prices considerably higher than the average in this country. The British Pharmacopœia is the standard for all medicines, and most of the supplies are drawn from Great Britain. There is some demand for American preparations and proprietary articles, which are obtained direct. Specialities of all kinds are in fair demand. The druggists of the Colony have a bond of union in the South African Pharmaceutical Association, which keeps up the connection with the old country through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which is subscribed for by all the members.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 29.

THE drug and chemical markets have scarcely yet assumed their normal aspect, and it is generally thought that business will remain very quiet until after the coming great races. No drysalteries or spice sales have been held this week, while the drug auctions were small and offered little of any interest. The principal alterations are as follows:—In chemicals refined camphor is quoted higher, and arsenic is also dearer. Quinine active and steady. Cream of tartar, citric acid, and tartaric acid dull of sale. In drugs there is much excitement in crude camphor, which has advanced, Peruvian balsam is dearer, and more money is also wanted for storax and tolu. Gamboge brought better prices to-day, and so did third pile Tonquin musk. Opium very firm and advancing. For Cape aloes somewhat lower prices were accepted, and Zanzibar sold cheaply. *Cocculus indicus* and cubeb are rather easier, ipecacuanha, first pile Tonquin musk, vanil'a, Jamaica beeswax, and high-dried rhubarb lower. Chilean honey much cheaper and neglected. Juniper berries also a trifle easier, and jalap weak. In the outside markets we have to report an advance in gambier. Shellac irregular, but a trifle dearer on the week; turmeric without business. Pepper and Zanzibar cloves cheaper. Oils mostly dearer, more especially linseed oil, rape oil, petroleum, and turpentine. The tea market is firm.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS ABROAD.—In addition to the information recently collected by the Government with regard to the regulations affecting British commercial travellers in European countries, reports concerning the status of such travellers in some of the colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom have just been issued. In Victoria and New South Wales there are no regulations whatever. Goods imported by travellers in New South Wales in excess of ordinary requirements for sample purposes, and having a saleable value, are treated as merchandise. In Western Australia also there are no restrictions. Travellers carrying samples exceeding 50*l.* in value may deposit the ordinary Customs duty upon their arrival in the colony, and, if they leave it within two months, the duty deposited will be refunded. In Jamaica the same rule with regard to samples prevails, except that there is no limit of time for the allowance of drawback. In Lagos, St. Helena, and the Leeward Islands there are no special regulations of any kind.

THE ORANGE-FLOWER MARKET.—A Nice correspondent writes under date of 23rd inst.:—“The orange-flower market, now in full operation at Nice, is held in the evening about six o'clock, when the crops from the neighbourhood are brought in by the peasants, and, as soon as sold, are despatched as quickly as possible, mostly to Grasse, as the flowers quickly deteriorate through becoming heated in the transit. The quantity consumed by the Nice distillers is small, as the manufacture of the water is almost centralised at Grasse. The average quantity brought on the market daily is about 3,000 kilos.; this evening's market shows 680 kilos. of bitter flowers, sold at 80 centimes per kilo., and 2,226 kilos. sweet, sold at 40 centimes. Prices have dropped the last two days owing to the fine weather which has set in this week.”

ACIDS.—*Citric*: Dull of sale at 1*s.* 3*d.* nearest spot value. *Oxalic acid*: Firmly held at 3*1*/₂*d.*; and *Tartaric*, dull, English 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 3*1*/₂*d.*, foreign 1*s.* 2*1*/₂*d.* to 1*s.* 2*3*/₄*d.*

ALOES.—Fifty packages *Cape aloes* were offered for sale to-day and all disposed of at a decline of about 6*d.* per cwt. Good bright hard 23*s.* to 24*s.*, medium 20*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*, and very common drossy 1*s.* Only a small quantity of fair brown liver *Curaçao*s were shown, but all bought in in the absence of serious demand. Twenty cases so-called *Barlades*, red brown liver are held for 40*s.* to 45*s.* *East Indian Socotrine* sold at 97*s.* 6*d.*, for good partly soft yellow in skins, and 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary dark quality. Soft *Zanzibars* again cheaper, a parcel of sour flavoured, partly watery selling at 25*s.* per cwt. Another lot of 10 boxes reboiled, half soft to good orange colour sold cheaply at 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—Five different parcels, weighing altogether about 100 ounces, were offered, but there was nothing fine among the lot. One tin Australian, partly chalky, sold at 67*s.* per oz., and for another lot of dark and undeveloped ambergris, 42*s.* was refused.

ANISE.—*Russian* remains dull of sale, at 18*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* for fair quality. *Chinese star-anise* very scarce, and held at high prices for genuine. The stock in China is said to be nil, nor was any expected for several weeks. At the auction to-day 11 cases false *Japanese* were bought in, 37*s.* 6*d.* being mentioned as the price.

ANNATTO.—Only one barrel dull *West Indian Seeds* was offered and bought in at 2*d.* per lb. Twenty baskets old *Brazilian* roll annatto are held for 9*d.* per lb.

ARSENIC is dearer, and 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is now wanted for good powdered white.

BALSAMS.—In *Copaiba* balsam we have not heard of any transactions of importance. *Peruvian* balsam is dearer, and not obtainable under 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb., while small sales are reported at that figure. *Tolu* is also scarcer, and held for rather more money, 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. being the general quotation, but an offer of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. was to be submitted for four 12-tin cases shown to-day. Liquid *Storax* very scarce, and still advancing in price.

BENGAL remains firm at 3*s.* 9*d.* for 90-per cent. and 2*s.* 9*d.* for 50-per cent. *Solvent Naphtha* and *Creosote* are also firmly held, but *Wood Naphthas* are offering more freely, miscible, 60 o.p. at 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and solvent at 2*s.* 10*d.* per gallon.

BUCHU.—There is hardly anything of this drug offering at present. The last price paid for good green round leaves was 4*1*/₂*d.* per lb., but we doubt whether further supplies could be had at that figure now.

CALUMBA.—The market has become quiet, and about 70 bags offered for sale to-day were mostly bought in without any offers. Fair yellow sound, slightly dusty mixed, 19*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt. One lot of 17 bags, sound, small to bold, good colour, but containing many long pieces, sold very cheaply at 11*s.*

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—This is one of the few articles in which there has been a considerable amount of excitement all through the week, and it is almost impossible to give any reliable quotations to-day, nor is there any trustworthy information as regards the business which has been transacted, if any. So much is certain, that there is a decided reaction in favour of the bull view of the market, and it is said that would-be buyers have failed to secure supplies for shipment at prices ranging from 145*s.* upwards, c.i.f. terms. On the spot 8*l.* is nominally quoted to-day, and it is said that 7*l.* 10*s.* has been refused already. Cables from Japan state that the market is almost bare of stock, and that nothing is offering below 9*l.* c.i.f. terms. At the same time, it is known that two ships are about to arrive (the *Flintshire* being due on Monday), with very large supplies on board—how much has not transpired. These parcels are said to cost the present owners not less than 9*l.* 15*s.* c.i.f. terms.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The English refiners advanced their quotations on Wednesday by 1*d.* per lb., bells being now 2*s.* per lb. The Hamburg market is also much firmer since the holidays—the general quotation for German being now 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. c.i.f. terms, with very little disposition to sell, but we should think that a few stray second-hand lots might still be had at 1*s.* 7*1*/₂*d.* per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fifty-four 1-cwt. bales of new import from Bombay, good bright quality but very stalky were

offered to-day and sold at from 3½d. to 4d. per lb., subject to approval.

CARDAMOMS.—In small supply, and without much demand. The market shows, if anything, a slightly easier tendency for the good qualities. *Mysore*, medium sized, long and brown mixed, fairly good pale, 2s. 5d.; smaller size, 1s. 6d.; mixed sizes brownish, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; ordinary, very specky, 1s. 1d.; small to medium brown, 1s. 2d.; ordinary brown and split, 10½d. A few packages good seeds sold at 1s. 6d.

CINCHONA.—Only 14 bales South American *Guayaquil* were offered to-day, and all bought in; good stout grey mossy, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; long brown, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; and broken split quill, 6d. to 11d. per lb. A few bales very bold flat yellow *Calisaya* (Cuzco), reddish colour, sea damaged, also bought in at 1s. 6d. The supplies declared for sale at next Tuesday's auctions are not large at present. They consist of 550 packages *Ceylon*, 374 *East Indian*, 57 *Java*, 142 *Bolivian Calisaya*, and 300 *Cuprea*. The exports of cinchona from *Java* have been very heavy during the last few months. In March alone they amounted to 415,962 lbs., and the figures for the nine months from July 1 to March 31 during the last five seasons are as follows:—

	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
Private plantations,					
Amst. lbs. 3,377,432	2,717,662	2,181,265	1,234,753	814,449	
Government plantations,	Amst. lbs. 445,940	558,712	511,823	501,600	338,675
Total ..	3,823,372	3,276,574	2,633,088	1,739,353	1,153,124

COCA LEAVES still remain cheap. Of 13 bales direct import, light green, fine flavoured, but very broken, a portion sold at 8½d. per lb.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—About 1s. lower again, 108 bags new from Cochin being all disposed of at 12s. per cwt.

COLOCYNTH.—Of 5 cases *Turkey* one bold pale partly whole apple sold cheaply at 1s. 2d. per lb. One case of a fruit from *Bombay*, offered as colocynth, sold subject to approval at 1d. per lb.

COWHAGE.—In large supply and very much neglected, several lots being bought in to-day at nominal prices; 4d. per lb. was suggested for good quality partly seedy and stony, but we should think an offer of 3½d. would not be refused.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A dull market at 100s. 6d. to 101s. for first white crystals.

CUBEBS.—The prices are coming down, owing to the increase in the supply. Of 18 small bags offered to-day direct import from Batavia, bold cultivated berries mixed with some pale ones, but not stalky, two sold at 21l., and for the remainder an offer of 20l. 15s. was refused. Another parcel of 32 packages, very small and shrivelled genuine berries, half stalks, was bought in at 21l. nominally. The exports from *Java* during the month of March were very large, and during the nine months ending March 31 they have been 742 piculs, against 318 piculs in the same period of 1888-9.

CUTCH.—The market has not been very brisk lately, and no sales have transpired since the holidays. In the course of last week 25s. 6d. per cwt. was accepted for a parcel of 800 boxes *RS* in block.

CUTTLE FISH.—In fairly good demand at unchanged prices; 5 cases from *Bombay* fair pale with some brown pieces and broken sold at 4½d., and of 67 packages from the *Cape*, 30 good pale bright, but slightly damp were quitted at 4d.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—The high price of 9l. 2s. 6d. to 9l. 5s. per cwt. was paid to-day for a lot of 6 cases good bright seedy lump, while 3 cases dull brikey finger in reed fetched 95s. per cwt. Several small arrivals have come to hand.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Quiet and somewhat slow of sale. Several parcels *Spanish* ergot were shown to-day, 1s. 3½d. per lb. being obtained for one good lot. A wormy parcel and one rather mixed with chaff are offering at 1s. 3d. per lb.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.—A small parcel Australian euphorbia is just landing and will probably be offered at the next auctions.

GAMBIER.—*Block* has recovered to some extent, and sales of about 600 bales are reported at 27s. 3d., rising to 27s. 6d., for spot stuff. May-June is said to have changed hands at 26s. 10½d., and April-May at 27s. 3d. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—An excellent demand prevails, and in spite of the fact that there have been several small arrivals lately, the 18 cases offered to-day were all sold at about 10s. advance. Somewhat blocky pipe, good colour, but slightly ricey, 10l. 17s. 6d. to 11l. 2s. 6d.; small broken pipe, dull fracture, and frothy, 9l. 15s. to 10l. 2s. 6d.; common drossy and ricey, somewhat damaged, 9l. to 9l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN ROOT.—Very quiet at 15s. to 16s. per cwt., according to quality.

GLYCERINE remains very dull of sale, and there would be no difficulty now in securing second-hand lots of German double-distilled, s.g. 1.260, at 63s. per cwt. But most of the makers are not disposed to sell at that figure, and any influx of orders might cause a rise in the market.

GUM ARABIC.—The market is very quiet for *East Indian* Arabics. At to-day's auctions one case small pale *Turkey grain* sold without reserve at 11l. 5s., against 12l. 2s. 6d. realised by an exactly similar package at the previous sales. Of *Cape* gum one case very dusty, partly good pale drop brought 6l., and 15 2-cwt. bags good pale clean siftings, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. Sixty packages fair but dusty brownish sorts were bought in at 80s. to 85s. per cwt.

GUM ASAFOETIDA.—A somewhat interesting parcel of 8 2-cwt cases from *Bombay* was offered for sale to-day as "gum." The sample showed it to be in very fine clean pale coloured tears, somewhat mixed with seed, and we should think there is no doubt that it is true asafoetida, though some declared it to be largely mixed with ammoniacum. Six cases sold at 57s. 6d. per cwt., bidding commencing at 40s. and we understand that part of this has already been resold at a good profit. One case good pickings brought 26s. and another case of good small siftings 31s. per cwt.

GUM BENZOIN.—Of *Siam* gum 33 cases were offered to-day, but only two sold. These were of exceptionally fine quality, bold bright blocky almonds, and sold comparatively cheaply at 23l. 5s. to 24l. 10s. per cwt. Small to medium bright almonds in block are held for 13l., dusty woody and partly blocky small almonds at 7l., and dark blocky and dull grain at 5l. per cwt. *Sumatra* gum firmly held, and very little sold to day. For a few lots medium to bold almondly seconds, slightly false packed, 8l. 2s. 6d. was paid. A large quantity of common reddish resin from *Bombay* was bought in at about 30s. per cwt.

GUM EUPHORBIUM.—Twelve serons, mostly dust, but mixed with fair pale drop, were bought in at 18s. per cwt. nominally.

GUM GALBANUM.—Four 1½-cwt. barrels from *Aden* were declared for sale to-day, and a good deal of interest was shown for this parcel, as it was believed—before the samples were shown—to be genuine galbanum, which has been very scarce lately, and would probably have realised at least 2s. 6d. per lb. in sale. But it proved to be only the orange-coloured spurious gum, of which there are already a good many lots in the market, and no offer was therefore obtainable.

GUM MYRRH in fair demand at steady though low prices. Of 77 packages shown to-day 26 found buyers at 5l. 10s. per cwt. for fair *Aden* picked, 5l. for fine bold siftings, 42s. 6d. to 66s. for ordinary small to good clean siftings, 33s. for blocky pickings, and 34s. for spurious (*Bdellium*) mixed sorts.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—The price for fair pale seconds is 10l. 10s. to 11l. per cwt.

HEMIDESMUS INDICUS.—Twenty large bales from *Bombay*, fair quality, in bundles, were bought in. The price is now only 1½d.

HONEY.—There is a good demand for *Jamaica*, of which 81 packages sold at steady prices to-day. Good bright liquid, of new import, at 34s. to 36s.; darker ditto, at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. *Chilian* honey continues to arrive at Liverpool in very large quantities, and the market is decidedly depressed; 190 kegs, 1½ cwt. each, were offered to-day, and

one lot good hard white sold at the very low price of 32s. per cwt., about 8s. or 9s. below valuation; the rest was bought in at 37s.

IODINE.—Unaltered, at 9d. per oz., and all *Iodides* selling quietly at unchanged rates.

IPECACUANHA.—Fifty-seven packages were offered to-day, but only 11 sold at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb., buyers being frightened by the large arrivals, and holders not seeming anxious to sell. The root shown to-day was of poor quality, and thin wiry to fair sound reached 6s. 5d. to 6s. 8d. per lb., first-class damages 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d., and fair second-class damages 6s. 5d. per lb.; for a parcel of very pale damaged root 5s. 8d. was refused.

JALAP.—Dull of sale; for part of six bales medium to bold heavy partly split tubers offered to-day, an offer of 1s. 2d. per lb. was refused. It is said that most of the new crop has now arrived in New York, though there is really no means of estimating the truth of that assertion.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Fifty bags sold to-day at a decline of 3d. on the last auction rates—viz., 9s. 3d. per cwt.

KAMALA.—Nine cases somewhat sandy, but good colour, were shown to-day: 10d. is wanted for these, and a bid of 9½d. was not entertained.

KOLA NUTS.—Five bags, fair, small bright seeds sold at 9½d. per lb.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—For 10 bales *Russian*, via Hamburg, good bright decorticated, 45s. per cwt. is the price, and an offer of 40s. was refused.

MORPHIA.—Steady at the last quotations.

MUSK.—The market is irregular. Fine *Tonquin* musk, first pile, blue-skinned pods, shows little alteration in value, and at to-day's auctions one tin of the variety was reported sold at 85s. per oz. The so-called old-fashioned first pile, on the other hand, continues to decline in price, and nine caddies of this grade were sold to-day at a decline of about 3s. per oz., small to medium dry, fairly well-trimmed but very hard top and underskin, 54s. to 56s.; badly-trimmed ditto, 54s. 6d. to 55s. One tin second pile, very thick skin and badly trimmed, sold cheaply at 32s. 6d. per oz. Third pile is rather dearer, some lots selling at an advance of 3s. to 4s.; altogether twelve tins were disposed of: medium to bold pods, rather skinny, badly trimmed, and damp, at 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; dry and well-trimmed, but very thick skin, 30s. 6d.; and small to bold pods, dry, very skinny, at 27s. to 27s. 6d. per oz.; trimmings brought 1s. per oz. A few packages *grain* musk were offered, but contained nothing of any interest.

MUSK SEED slow of sale. Twenty-five bags from Batavia, good flavour, new import, were offered, and 3½d. was refused.

NUX VOMICA.—We still continue to receive arrivals. At to-day's auction 200 bags ordinary seed, small and dull, but fairly silky, were bought in at 10s. per cwt.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Citronella* steady; 10 cases of new import in bottles held at 1d. per oz., but probably ½d. would be accepted; tins, ¾d. per oz. Forty-seven cases new *Lemongrass* sold at 1½d. per oz., and one case East Indian *Patchouli*, 12 bottles of 12 oz. each, was bought in at 1s. 9d. per oz., much above value. American *Peppermint* oil quiet at 11s. to 11s. 1½d. per lb.

OILS (VARIOUS).—*Cocoanut*: Steady, but unchanged; Ceylon, good to fine, in pipes and hogsheads, 25s. 3d. to 26s., prompt shipment 26s.; Mauritius, in hogsheads, 26s. *Cotton-seed oil*: Rather easier at 19s. 9d. to 20s., while refined oil is obtainable at 22s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. *Linseed oil*: Much better since last week, spot, 24s. 7½d. to 25s.; and in Hull 24s. 1½d., not including packing. *Olive oil*: Dull of sale, and without any feature in the market; Mogadore, 34s. to 44s. 6d. Fine *Lagos Palm oil*, 25s. 9d. *Petroleum*: Steady at 5½d. for American; 5½d. and 5½d. for Russian. *Rape oil*: Firmly held at 30s. 9d. to 31s. for brown; and 32s. 6d. for refined oil. The news regarding the crop of seed from India is not satisfactory: the stocks there are said to be very small. *Turpentine*: Somewhat dearer, 29s. 9d. to 30s. for American spirits.

OPIUM.—Telegrams from Smyrna again report an advance of 6d. per lb. all round, and the London market is very firm with a strong demand, while many parcels are taken off the market altogether in anticipation of a further rise. For good *Karakissar* 13s. 6d. per lb. is still wanted, 12s. 6d. per lb. for good second *Druggists' sorts*, and 14s. 6d. for fine *Persian*. According to the latest advices the Smyrna stock is now estimated at 950 cases, that in the interior of Asia Minor at about 50 to 100 cases, and in Constantinople at 600 cases. The news regarding the new crop is fairly satisfactory from Salonica, where, in the middle of May, the plants had already begun to flower, while there had been sufficient rains. The yield in that district is expected to be at least equal to last year's, but from Asia Minor the news is decidedly bad, especially from the Tokat and Malatia districts.

PAREIRA BRAVA.—In large supply and with very little demand. Twenty bags bold thick genuine root were bought in at 70s. to-day.

PETROLEUM JELLY.—Four casks were shown to-day, and are offered at 23s. per cwt. for fair pale colour. Two other casks, white refined, are held for 69s.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet and without feature; first-hand, 10l. 5s., and second-hand 10l. per bottle.

QUININE.—The speculative buying inaugurated last week still continued, and the transactions reported up to date comprise about 100,000 oz of the *B & S* and *Brunswick* brands, nearly all first hand, at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d. for delivery from June onward to December. To-day the *B & S* factory refuse to sell distant delivery at these prices. The following figures have recently come under our notice: careful estimates of the equivalents of quinine sulphate produced last year in the principal cinchona-growing countries give the following results: Ceylon, 105,000 kilos.; Java, 87,000 kilos.; British India, 26,000 kilos.; other countries, 18,000 kilos.; total 236,000 kilos. This estimate does not include pharmaceutical barks. The quinine consumption of 1889 is estimated at 205,000 kilos., and the present stock of quinine sulphate, manufactured and in the bark as follows:

	kilos.
Stock of quinine at the factories (partly in bark) ..	50,000
Equivalent of quinine in the London stock of bark ..	90,000
Quinine in hands of speculators, dealers, &c. ..	145,000
 Total	 286,000

RHUBARB.—115 cases were offered to-day, of which 45 sold with very moderate competition at almost unchanged prices, except high-dried, which was rather cheaper. *Shensi*: flat, very bold, good coat, ¼ pinky fracture, 3s.; medium to bold, fair coat, round, heavy grey, ½ pinky fracture, 2s.; flat ditto, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; flat, medium sized, fair coat and fracture, 1s. 10d.; round, small to medium, good fracture, but artificially coloured coat, 1s. 9d.; damaged do., 1s. 7d.; small, round, rough and horny coat, but good, bright, pinky fracture, 1s. 9d.; ordinary flat, rough coat, partly dark fracture 1s. 3d.; fair pickings, 10d. to 1s. *Canton*: 25 cases of the *Ee-moo-woo* brand of this root, which has not been in the market for a very long time, were offered to-day, and all bought in; round, mixed sizes, fair bright coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, is held at 1s. 9d., flat ditto at 1s. 8d. per lb.; high-dried, bold dull coat, half pinky, 10½d.; and common, colourless at 6d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA selling steadily at unaltered prices; grey *Jamaica*, 1s. 4d., good bright *Red native*, 1s. 5d.; good brands of *Honduras*, sound, at 1s. 4d. per lb.; fair coarse *Guayaquil* root, 9½d. refused.

SENEGA.—The nominal price of good bright root is still 2s. per lb., but we should think there would be no difficulty to buy at 1s. 11d., three balcs damaged offered for sale to-day were bought in.

SENNA.—*Tinoreilly*: In very small supply and dull of sale, fair, small to medium, yellow and green mixed, 1½d. to 2½d.; common dark specky, 1d., subject to approval.

SHELLAC.—A quiet market, with business, both on the spot and for delivery, restricted within narrow limits and an easier tone, partly owing to the fall in the Indian exchanges. No sales have been held this week, and at to-day's call the following quotations were made:—

	June	July	Aug.	Sent.	Oct.
Orange TN. sellers	85/	86/	85/6	87/	100 at
" buyers	83/	84/	85/	85/	86/
Garnet AG sellers at 80/6, buyers at 79/ per cwt.					

Since the call some business is reported at 84s. 6d. for July delivery. Of *Button* lac 25 cases fair firsts on the spot have changed hands, it is said, at 98s. per cwt.

STROPHANTHUS—Two 50-lb. bags genuine green but very ordinary and broken seed from the Cape are held for 7s.

TEA.—The market has been almost at a standstill throughout the week, so many of the buyers being out of town, and Thursday being the only day on which sales were held. A further supply of new season's Newmakes has been placed on the market, and the quality is not tempting; and as the importers have rather exalted notions of the value of their teas, there have not been many contracts made. In public sale on Thursday, new Newmakes sold from 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10d. per lb., and green teas sold at slightly firmer rates. The *Moyune*, with the first cargo of new season's Monings, passed Woosung on May 26—the same day as last year—and may consequently be expected here on or very soon after July 1. The next boat is, however, not yet full, and, as might be expected, buying for London is not very eager. The *Indian* and *Ceylon* sales opened very firmly, and lower grades of Assam especially are dearer, but this tendency is frequently shown after a holiday, when some of the large blending firms have run their stock rather low during the cessation of sales, and consequently obliged to buy, so that it is hardly a criterion of the market. Still we are, from all appearances, to have a steady market for a while, though not a very high one.

THYME SEED.—One hundred bags new import from Bombay are held for 12s. 6d. per cwt.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Good bold black *Pará* held for 4s. 6d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—There is no alteration in price, but the market has become very dull.

VANILLA.—In small supply, and partly sold at a decline of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.; fine chocolate, slightly crystallised, 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 16s. to 19s.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 15s.; fair dark crystallised, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; small and brown ditto, 5 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 6s. to 11s. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—*Jamaica* from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. lower to-day, owing to large supplies, which were mostly sold. Good bright orange and yellow, 6s. 15s. to 6s. 17s. 6d.; brown and red mixed, 6s. to 6s. 10s.; ordinary dull grey, 5s. to 5s. 15s. One cask of common greasy *Mogadore* sold cheaply at 77s. 6d., and a parcel of fine bright *Madagascar* at 5s. to 5s. 7s. 6d. per cwt.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE MARKET FOR HEAVY CHEMICALS during the past week has been very steady. There has been more inquiry for forward deliveries, but makers are not inclined to sell ahead at present.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.—There has been more business done in this article, and it closes firm at 5s. 15s. per ton, in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool, for prompt delivery, and usual allowances for larger packages.

BLEACHING-POWDER continues quiet, and prices, if anything, are a shade easier. 5s. to 5s. 2s. 6d. per ton, in soft-wood casks, f.o.r. Widnes or St. Helens; 5s. 7s. 6d. to 5s. 10s. per ton, in hardwood casks, f.o.b. Liverpool; 5s. to 5s. 2s. 6d. per ton, in softwood casks, f.o.b. Tyne, with 2s. 6d. per ton extra for hardwood casks. With firm orders in hand buyers would have no difficulty in placing same at the lower figure. 5s. to 5s. 2s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. Glasgow; 5s. 10s. to 5s. 12s. 6d. per ton, ex ship Thames, and usual extras if packed in small casks.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The Liverpool market has improved considerably during the last week, owing to heavy sales made to Russia, at prices ranging from 7s. 15s. to 8s. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. This has had the effect of quicken-

ing the demand, and prices may now be quoted at 8s. 5s. to 8s. 7s. 6d. per ton for white 70-per-cent.; 7s. 5s. to 7s. 7s. 6d. per ton for 60-per-cent.; and 8s. 17s. 6d. to 9s. for 74-per cent., f.o.b. Liverpool.

CREAM CAUSTIC remains unchanged at 6s. 15s. to 7s. f.o.r., and 7s. to 7s. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, according to brand. Newcastle 77-per-cent. white has dropped back to 9s. per ton for solid in drums, and 12s. per ton for ground, packed in 3 to 4 cwt. barrels, f.o.r. Gateshead, or f.o.b. Tyne.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Quiet, and quoted from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., f.o.b. Liverpool and Newcastle, and f.o.r. Glasgow, for prompt delivery.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.—Quiet at the moment. Prices, 5s. 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, and 5s. 5s. per ton in 5 to 7 cwt. casks, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Tyne; 6s. 10s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, and 6s. per ton in 5 to 7 cwt. casks, f.o.r. Liverpool and Manchester.

SODA ASH, after holding its price for a long time, shows signs of easiness. Liverpool *Carbonated* and *Caustic* is quoted 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per degree, and not much doing. Newcastle *Carbonated* quoted 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per degree, less 23 per cent., to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. net.

SODA CRYSTALS are very firm, and in 'good demand. A continuance of the present warm weather will materially reduce the yield. Liverpool prices quoted at 2s. 15s. per ton on rails, and 3s. per ton in 3-cwt. barrels, net weight, f.o.b. Tyne market very steady at 2s. 12s. 6d. per ton, gross weight, in casks; 2s. 12s. 6d. per ton, net weight, in 2 cwt. bags; 2s. 15s. per ton, net weight, in 1-cwt. bags, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Tyne; and 2s. 18s. to 2s. 18s. 6d. per ton, gross weight, in casks, ex ship Thames.

SULPHATE OF COPPER continues steady at 25s. per ton for prompt delivery, f.o.b. Liverpool, and large inquiry for forward; but makers will not quote in the present state of the advancing copper market.

SULPHATE OF SODA.—Liverpool market very firm, and article in good demand, and scarce at the moment. Prices quoted 25s. to 26s. per ton in bulk at Widnes, and 26s. per ton St. Helens. Tyne market quiet, but little doing. Prices unchanged at 32s. per ton in bulk, and 42s. per ton ground and packed in casks, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Tyne.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS.—*Blane fixe*, 7s. 10s. per ton f.o.b. Tyne; *Carbonate of magnesia*, 37s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; *Chloride of barium*, 8s. per ton, Tyne, and 8s. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; *Chloride of calcium*, 2s. 2s. 6d. per ton in iron, or 2s. 7s. 6d. per ton in wood casks, f.o.b. Liverpool; *Nitrate of baryta* in crystals, 18s. 15s. per ton, ground 19s. 5s., f.o.b. Tyne; *Nitrate of soda*, 8s. 2s. 6d. to 8s. 5s., f.o.b. Liverpool or Garston; *Sal ammoniae*, 37s and 35s. per cwt. for first and second quality, f.o.b. Liverpool; *Silicate of soda*, 75° Tw. 2s. 10s. per ton f.o.b. Tyne, 100° Tw. 3s. 7s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Tyne, 140° Tw. 4s. per ton f.o.b. Tyne; *Sulphate of alumina*, 4s. 10s. to 5s. f.o.b. Liverpool, and 4s. 10s. per ton f.o.b. Tyne; *Sulphate of ammonia*, 11s. 5s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool; *Sulphur (recovered)*, 4s. 2s. 6d. per ton f.o.r. Widnes or St. Helens, 4s. 5s. per ton f.o.b. Tyne.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, May 28.

CINCHONA.—The analyses of 565 of the packages to be offered here on June 5 are not yet published; the remainder, 2,517 packages, or about 198 tons, manufacturing bark, contain about 7.5 tons sulphate of quinine, or an average of 38 per cent. About one ton contains less than 1 per cent.; fifteen tons, 1 to 2 per cent.; thirty tons, 2 to 3 per cent.; seventy-six tons, 3 to 4 per cent.; forty tons, 4 to 5 per cent.; sixteen tons, 5 to 6 per cent.; sixteen tons, 6 to 7 per cent.; three tons, 7 to 8 per cent.; one ton, 9 to 10 per cent. The analysis of the remaining 565 packages will probably be published to-morrow. These parcels are from a plantation which has always produced very rich barks, and an average yield of about 4 per cent. is expected.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Extra Spirit Duty.

SIR.—The thanks of the trade are due to Mr. S. M. Burroughs for his timely letter last week respecting the great injury to our interests which will arise should that part of the Budget relating to the increase of the spirit duty become law.

I think his suggestion that members of Parliament should be appealed to from every town against the measure a very sensible one, and I hope we shall soon hear that it is being vigorously acted upon.

St. Leonards-on-Sea,
May 27, 1890.

Yours truly,
F. ROSSITER.

MR. JOHN MOSS, of the Galen Chemical Works, Deptford, sends us the following copy of letter addressed by him to the Parliamentary representative of his borough:—

Charles Darling, Esq., Q.C., M.P., May 27, 1890.
House of Commons, S.W.

SIR.—As a constituent of yours at Deptford, I venture to address you on the proposed additional duty of 6d. per gallon on proof spirit of wine.

As a manufacturer for the wholesale trade who often has to quote in competition with others, I can make an advance of 1d. per lb. if expedient, and it is not so much on my own account that I am exercised now. The retailers and dispensers of medicinal preparations containing spirit (such as tinctures and fluid extracts) who pay the addition of 6d. per gallon for the spirit they use, or 1d. per lb for the tinctures they buy, are differently placed, and cannot adjust their prices so as to recompense themselves for the additional outlay. A mixture which shall contain one or two ounces of a tincture, with other ingredients, and for which the charge may be 1s. 6d., cannot be charged 1s. 6½d. or 1s. 6½d. (to correspond with the increased duty); the price must remain the same, and the increased duty comes from the chemist's pocket. This may be from 2l. to 20l. per annum, and, as you will perceive, is a very heavy tax on an already overburdened man.

If I have not succeeded in making my meaning clear, I shall be pleased to wait upon you; but I trust there is sufficient in this representation to secure your disapproval of and opposition to the imposition referred to.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN MOSS,
Pro John Moss & Co.

THE Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, authorising, among other taxes, the additional 6d. per gallon on proof spirit, has now been agreed to by the House of Commons, and has become law. Parliament has not, however, yet consented to the Licensing Bill for the purposes of which the money from the duty in question is to be raised. If the latter Bill should fail to pass, chemists must make an energetic attempt to get the section imposing the extra 6d. on spirit repealed; but if it should pass, they may reckon on the new burden as a permanent one.

SIR.—It is a pity that Mr. S. M. Burroughs' interesting letter did not appear until the Inland Revenue and Customs Bill had been read a third time. It is not pleasant for chemists to know that they are contributing from 2l. to 12l. per annum to buy out their prosperous neighbour the publican. We fear opposition is now too late, but Mr. Burroughs' advice that every chemist should write to his member pointing out their grievance is the best way of putting their protest on record. Our object in writing you is to bring before the drug-trade another matter which will require to be closely watched. In the course of the debate on the increased duty, Mr. Goschen, at the request of Mr. Healy, promised to consider the question of bonding all spirits for twelve months. If this proposal is carried out, it will be necessary to increase the price of alcohol to cover interest on capital and loss of strength. This would not be so objectionable if there was a corresponding improvement in the quality of the spirit, but the very opposite will be the result. It will be readily granted that spirit which is chemically pure cannot gain anything by being kept for twelve months. As it is always stored in wood, it will during the period of one year take some of the tannin from the casks and will not then stand the ammonia test; it is also liable to become discoloured.

We have communicated these objections to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and hope they will be considered; but it is important that those who will have to pay the piper—viz., pharmacists—should be ready with their opposition if it should be necessary.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN SMITH & Co.

The Pharmaceutical Election.—Kissing the Rod.

SIR.—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to perform the pleasing duty of thanking the numerous body of electors who voted on behalf of the candidates pledged to restore the care of "trade interests" to its proper place in the policy of the Pharmaceutical Society?

Although it must be understood that the result of the polling is not as favourable as we had reason to expect it would have been, yet it is satisfactory to note that two of the progressive candidates recommended by the "trade interests" party have been returned—namely Messrs. Evans and Storrar—and we trust that their presence in the Council-chamber will constitute a guarantee that the claims of our party in favour of a bold, vigorous, defensive, and large-hearted policy will not be overlooked.

The election over, let us sink all minor differences, and work loyally together for the best interests of the Society and of the whole body of Pharmacists. We feel confident that the Pharmaceutical Society, if properly supported, is capable of accomplishing much greater things than any yet attained. Let us, therefore, endeavour to foster a greater interest in the Society and its proceedings, and not rest satisfied until every qualified Pharmacist is brought into the Pharmaceutical hive, and becomes assured of that substantial remuneration to which his training, his status, and his services so justly entitle him. I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED COLEMAN.

Cardiff.

SIR.—I beg to thank those of my fellow-chemists who voted for me at the late election, and although the result placed me decidedly in the minority, I do not feel disappointed, but congratulate the old members of the Council, with whose views I mainly agree, on the support they received on that occasion. The advancement of Pharmacy, and improved position of Pharmacists in general, being my chief desire, the cause, I feel convinced, rests in good hands.

Yours faithfully,
J. HINTON LAKE.

An Error in Namos.

SIR.—In your issue of May 24, in the report of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, you have printed my name in error for that of Mr. Wiggins. I was present at the meeting, but did not speak to the resolution,

and, in common with the majority of those present, did not at all agree with the opening remarks of Mr. Wiggins. I therefore must object to being reported to have been the author of those remarks. Kindly favour me by inserting this in your issue of May 31.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED WIGGINTON.

137 Sloane Street, S.W., May 28.

Palatable.

SIR.—*Re* your notice of May 24 as to the recently-introduced "Palatable Castor-oil" of Messrs. Petty & Co., of Silvertown, we beg to inform you that the word "palatable" which they are using is our registered trade-mark (No. 892), which has been used by us for the last twenty years and upwards, and we would caution all buyers of cod-liver oil, castor, and other oils used for medicinal purposes, bearing this registered trade-mark, "Palatable," which have not been received from us, that it is our intention to continue as heretofore to maintain our right to our trade-mark by legal means.

You will, we are sure, agree with us that the word "Palatable," which has been so well known to almost every chemist for the last twenty years, is of such value to us that we will not readily allow it to be pirated.

Yours, &c.,
Manchester, May 26. NORTH MEDICINE COMPANY.

Enforcing the Pharmacy Act.

SIR.—I do not think "Reason" and myself have very different opinions. My contention is that "the sale of all scheduled poisons in any form whatever, diluted with other ingredients, or otherwise, except when contained in a preparation for which a patent has been granted, and not assumed, is, by the present Pharmacy Act confined exclusively to chemists on the register, and to medical men." A systematic attempt on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society to prevent the dealing in these preparations by outsiders, be they unqualified assistants, store assistants, coachmen, wives or daughters of medical men, would gain them the support of the trade generally. They would only be doing what all other corporations do—putting self first—and not only this, but they would be carrying out the letter and spirit of the Pharmacy Act, if they did not wait until the facts of a case were, by the authorities (in Mr. Carteigbe's words at the annual meeting), "directly brought under their notice, and they felt compelled to prosecute." The modesty of the Council in this respect is unparalleled. To actually require urging by the authorities to do that which they asked for, and, I contend, obtained—viz., the exclusive right to deal in scheduled poisons—and then, when it is given, to neglect using it, is, to my mind, incredible. By all means extend the schedule as far as possible, but there is no reason why we should not stick to what we have got.

Yours faithfully,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. (59/15.)

The Irish Pharmacy Bill.

SIR.—Permit me to offer a few observations on the proposed Pharmacy Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill from the point of view of an Englishman who has resided and been engaged in pharmacy in Ireland for the past fifteen years.

In the first place, the Bill proposes to license without examination, as possessing a vested interest, a large number of men who have obtained that interest by breaking the law—i.e., by going into business and selling poisons in defiance of the present Pharmacy Act.

Another point: Who are the "druggists" who are to be admitted to registration without examination? Is anyone who sells drugs such as castor oil, cream of tartar, salts, &c., a druggist? If so, the majority of the grocers and hucksters in Ireland will be entitled to register; and their apprentices, knowing nothing of pharmacy or of the drug trade proper, will, after one year's service with a pharmacist, be entitled to enter for the Pharmaceutical examination! Why should a much lesser qualification suffice for selling poisons in Ireland than in Great Britain?

The "hundreds of towns" mentioned in the druggists' reply to the Pharmaceutical Society's circular look very well on paper, but the vast majority are mere hamlets, with a population of perhaps 200 to 2,000, the whole population of Ireland not much exceeding that of London alone.

The Bill may be capable of being made into a useful Act, but will require important modifications, otherwise it will seriously damage the interests of the pharmacy and seriously increase illicit dispensing; for how can Mike be expected to distinguish between a "pharmacist" and a "chemist," both "qualified by examination"?

Yours,

J. J. MACAULAY, M.P.S.I. and A.P.S.G.B.
10A, High Street, Holywood, co. Down, May 28.

[The objections to the Bill stated above have often been raised before. Exactly the same might have been said against the British Act in 1868. Existing created property-vested rights, if the term be preferred—must be recognised in Ireland as well as elsewhere if a really effective Act is to be brought into operation.—ED. C. & D.]

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

Quinine Mixture.

SIR.—How should the following look after dispensing?—

Pot. iodid.	..	..	..	..	gr. 20
Quin. sulph.	..	..	..	..	gr. xij.
Acid. sulph. dil.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Aq. chloroform. ad.	..	..	..	..	3vj.

The pot. iodid. was added to the whole quantity last. In the morning the free iodine was floating about in shiny scales. The patient stated it was not like what she had had dispensed at Bournemouth and Walton-on-Thames.

Yours truly,
PHARMACIST. (54/66.)

[A reference to "The Art of Dispensing" would have shown how the difficulty arose. Hydriodic acid is formed by the excess of sulphuric acid and a portion of the potassium iodide, and iodine is liberated in a short time. This precipitates the quinine as a loose compound of iodide and iodine. The proper plan is to rub the quinine sulphate to fine powder, shake with 5 oz. of water, then add dilute sulphuric acid, drop by drop, until the quinine is almost dissolved (10 drops should suffice), then add the potassium iodide dissolved in the remainder of the water.]

A Croton Oil Pastille.

58/68. A. sends us what he calls a unique prescription, which he dispensed last week. It is:—

May 22		Mrs. —, wt. 5s
Croton oil.	..	..
Cocoa butter	..	..

Place on back of tongue immediately.

A. B.

10 grains of the cocoa butter were used.

A Foreign Prescription.

SIR.—How should this prescription be made up?—

Morph. mur.	..	..	..	0·05 (3 grain)
Tart. stib.	..	..	..	0·015 (about $\frac{1}{4}$ grain)
Mucil. gum. arab.	..	..	..	70 0 (5ij. 5ij.)
Syr. cort. aur.	..	..	..	10·0 (5iiij. 5iiij.)

One teaspoonful four times daily.

Yours obediently,

A. DISCIPLE. (56/11.)

[Dissolve the morphia and tartar emetic in 2 grammes of water, using heat, then add the syrup of orange and the mucilage. This is the best that can be done under the circumstances. Tartar emetic never goes well with gum. The mixture will go into a 2-oz. bottle.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

59/12. *St. Mungo.*—Apprentices and assistants who were engaged in the trade before 1868 have not on that account any privileges beyond those which any other apprentices or assistants possess. They had the opportunity if they were of full age, and had been engaged in the business for three years, of securing at the time the right of obtaining qualification by passing a modified examination; but, if they neglected the opportunity of sending in their claim at the proper time, they cannot have it recognised now.

55/6. *G. A. B.*—The law does not in so many words prohibit "prescribing." What it does is to render anyone not an apothecary liable to a heavy fine if he "acts as an apothecary." And it has been defined by authority that to act as an apothecary is "to judge of internal disease by its symptoms, and to apply oneself to cure that disease by medicine." Baron Bramwell once laid it down that if a customer asked a chemist for something to cure a headache, and the chemist supplied a draught, he would be infringing the Apothecaries Act; but, the learned judge added, it would be unreasonable in such a case for the Apothecaries Company to interfere. We may add that they do not interfere in such cases, and that no one can prosecute under that Act without their sanction.

58/30. *R.* says:—"In your issue of to-day you list amongst the 'Trade Marks applied for' 'Milk cucumber.' Surely this, like milk of roses or almonds, is a most common trade name and preparation, and a trade-mark right can never be acquired in it. What is your opinion?"

[The applicant seeks to register a label with this and other wording on it. He will probably get his registration, and he may then claim an exclusive right to the two words quoted, but it does not follow that he will have acquired that right. It is unfortunate, however, that there is nobody to look after and prevent the monopolisation of trade names generally. It is much easier to prevent registration than to fight it afterwards.]

57/71. *J. Wheeldon.*—It is quite legal to patent a medicine, and medicinal compounds often are patented, though probably only a small percentage of those that attain popularity are actually patent medicines. "James's fever powder," "Bateman's drops," "Kay's essence of linseed" are specimens of medicines which have been patented. Whether they are legally "patent medicines" when the period of protection has expired is a nice point which we do not undertake to settle.

59/37. *Juniper.*—You can claim a hearing from the Comptroller on refusal of your application to register a trade-mark, and beyond that you can appeal to the Board of Trade against his decision. It does not appear from the papers you send us that your application was for the mark you name in your letter. That is, we judge the term was not associated with your name in the application. If it had been it would probably have been accepted; but we have no means of ascertaining the reasons which influence the Comptroller in his decisions.

59/53. *F. R. P.*—There is no law against selling wood naphtha on Sundays for burning in spirit stores, unless it be the Lord's Day Observance Act, which prohibits Sunday trading generally. Neither is there any law against its use as a menstruum for proprietary liniments.

57/37. *Poison.*—The sale of any vermin-killer containing strychnine should be entered and signed for as directed for poisons in part 1 of the schedule.

57/5. *W. J. B.*—We see nothing in the extracts you send us which is not perfectly obvious to everyone who has given reasonable attention to the Pharmacy Act and to Mr. Justice Hawkins's judgment.

57/36. *Qualified.*—We are not sure that we understand you. We do not see any connection between the judgment in the Wheeldon case and grocers selling syphons which bear the label of a chemist. As to the policy of supplying grocers with such articles, each must judge for himself.

68/8. *A. P.*—We cannot lay down exactly what constitutes the "seller," whether taking the money for it, or preparing the article dealt in. We cannot find anything better to say than that the personal supervision of a qualified man is required when poisons are vended. You say you cannot find one word about "personal supervision" in the Act. That is true, but we do not see how it affects the question whether the expression fairly interprets the test. You yourself say in your letter the ruling spirit of the Act is the personal responsibility of the principal. We do not find those words in the Act, and, what is more, we do not detect that as the ruling spirit. The recognition in the 17th section of sales of poisons by an apprentice (presumably unqualified) or other servant, is no doubt an inconsistency. It has often been mentioned, but it cannot overthrow the express prohibition in another section.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulæ and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulæ or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

53/44. *Delta.*—*Ice Cream.*—Cooley gives the following:—New milk, 2 pints; yolks of six eggs; white sugar, 4 oz. Mix, strain, beat gently and cool slowly. Flavour may be added, and in place of eggs butter-colouring is frequently used.

52/50. *W. J. B.*—All the ingredients of the prescriptions are fairly well known. Erythroxylon is coca; jurubebin is a resinoid made from *Solanum paniculatum*, the jurubeba of Brazil; *Helonias divica*—the bulbous root of this (star wort of U.S.A.) is used in affections of the generative organs; gelsemin, the resinoid made from gelsemium root; ext. gelsemin amare is not a stock article, but the drug is well known, so is ext. leptandrae.

54/1. *Constant Subscriber. Sticky Fly-papers.*—The formula generally given for these is to melt gum thus, and mix with it enough fixed oil to keep it permanently soft (2 parts of gum and 1 or more of oil), then incorporate with it 1 part of honey. But papers so made are not satisfactory. A better kind may be made as follows:—Rub 1 oz. of wheaten flour with 1 oz. of glycerine, add 4 oz. of water in which 30 grains of alum have been dissolved, and boil until clear, stirring all the time; then add 30 drops of hydrochloric acid, and continue to boil for ten minutes, adding water to replace what is lost by evaporation. Now add 2 oz. of mucilage of acacia, and 2 oz. of thick honey, and keep on the water-bath for half an hour, or until with the occasional addition of water the mixture forms a thick syrup, which is to be brushed on the paper.

57/43. *A. H. J.*—Try 10 oz. to the gallon.

15/58. *One of Many.*—"Allow me to thank you," writes a subscriber, "for the very excellent recipes that appear from time to time in your columns. Many of them more than pay the cost of your paper's subscription alone, and chemists would be wise if they paid more attention to this portion of your columns than to the growlers' portion."

57/37. *Cement*.—For a very cheap and waterproof Cement for joining pieces of cloth we can only suggest glue, with bichromate of potash added in the proportion of 5 per cent. of the amount of solid glue used.

55/49. *Dispenser*.—(1) Sir James Sawyer does not definitely state what the strength of the *Tinct. Capsici Aetherea* should be; but we infer from his note that it is the same as the B.P. tincture, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to the pint. (2) *Tinctura Iodi Etheria*.—Iodine, 40 grains; ether, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Dissolve.

56/26. *Mortar* has knocked a circular piece out of a *Wedgwood Mortar*, and wants to know the best way to repair it. We have had the best results with calomel and gum cement. Take a convenient quantity of calomel and make it into a thick cream with fresh mucilage of acacia; use this to unite the pieces, placing them under pressure for a day or two. Then scrape off what remains outside.

56/55. *A. B. C.—Acid Hydrobromate of Quinine*.—This is made as follows: Mix 100 grains of sulphate of quinine with 2 oz. of distilled water, and boil; while boiling add 38 grains of crystallised bromide of barium dissolved in half an ounce of water. Boil for a few minutes, then filter, and concentrate the filtrate to about half an ounce. The quinine acid-hydrobromate crystallises out on cooling, and should be collected and dried in the usual manner.

85/39. *J. Holton*.—You will find Wills's "Materia Medica" a suitable work for the Irish qualifying examination.

58/12. *Sarnia*.—Wall's "Dictionary of Photography" (Hazell, Watson & Viney, 3s. 6d.) is suitable for a beginner. Most photographic houses offer 6d. and 1s. manuals, which would also suit you.

56/19. *J. M. H.*.—You will find information concerning Dr. J. A. Sherman on page 351 of our issue of March 15, 1890.

58/69. *R. W.*.—Pharmacy in New Zealand is protected by a Pharmacy Act (1880). The British or Irish certificate is accepted as evidence of qualification, or an examination regulated by the Pharmacy Board of the Colony can be passed. South Australia and Western Australia are the only Australasian colonies where no Pharmacy Act is in force.

59/18. *W. B.*.—There is no fixed custom about paying salaries. The old-fashioned firms, we believe, mostly pay quarterly; in many localities monthly payments are usual; and the outdoor assistants in stores, and such concerns, are generally paid weekly.

59/45. *Phenol*.—For the manufacture of fruit essences, see our issue of September 7, 1889, page 346. There is no book specially treating of the subject. Any process for the manufacture of soluble essence of ginger may be used for cayenne, and for essence of lemon to any other essential oil; but please note in regard to the essential oils that "soluble" is a commonly understood but incorrect term. Much of the odorous constituent is removed by the alkali used.

58/27. *R.—Hop-flavoured Tonic Saline*. Fifteen drops of oil of hops to the pound is a fair proportion. Dissolve the oil in a drachm of spirit, and triturate with a few ounces of the sugar; then expose to the air for half an hour.

56/33. *Leather*.—Furniture Leather Reviver: Turpentine, 6 oz.; ammonia solution, 1 oz.; one egg. Mix, and add water to 10 oz.

59/58. *Caergybi*.—A solution of gelatine applied hot is what is used for *Stiffening Straw Hats*. Gum arabic is also used.

57/29. *M. P. W.*.—Black enamel is used for blackening plate-glass. Apply to your local painter.

58/64. *Alpha*.—Surely you do not expect us to tell what will prevent the pills pitting if you do not tell us what they are made of?

58/37. *Perplexed*.—We should say that the mixture has fermented.

56/27. *Majaline. Pancreatin*.—This is made by macerating finely-chopped sweetbreads in water, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, for a day; repeat, and filter the solutions. Mix with an equal volume of rectified spirit, collect the pancreatin, wash with proof spirit, press between filtering paper and dry without heat. The spirit may be recovered by distillation.

FOREIGN ENGLISH.

A CORRESPONDENT has received the following on a postcard from Amsterdam, and wants to know what to do about it.

Dear Sirs,—Send us return post you pris list of you oils and patterns, and as you pris just is than his we inclined. What you firm the come in compact. In of waiting.
Yours, etc.

HOW IT STRIKES THE BABU.

A Bombay correspondent sends us an essay on influenza, written by a Babu, who applied at a Government office for a post with 25 rupees per month. The head of the department, who is of a humorous disposition, set him to write an essay on influenza, and the following was the result:—

"SIR,—As I am requested by your honour to write an essay on influenza all I can say is that this infernal epidemic, which has fallen on our mother country like a great calamity, is caused by the concentrated efforts of minute bacilli of the animalculæ tribe of unforeseen microscopical animal life. Like the old plagues of Egypt it is deteriorating in the extreme, carrying its enormous degenerating contamination through every household families, not excepting your humble servant, who has suffered too much the details of fever in its augmented state with a pertinacity that would have done the heart of Euscaplius good to have interviewed.

"Notwithstanding, nevertheless I am now all square, your honor, enjoying salubrity of health, hence my ability to write this hard subject matter.

"Although this infernal, inhuman disease, is not dangerous except for the old decrepit one foot in the grave sort of paralytic people, yet is fraught with too great after-consequences such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, et hoc genus omne, (you see I am versed in a few Latin terms) causing thereby some care to be taken with ourselves afterwards.

"It is great, great pity your honor asked me to write such kind of great difficult, inexperienced task, no B.A. I am sure, would be spritely enough to attempt to undertake such eccentric task without purloining his intellectual faculties to the utmost tension.

"Your honor will kindly excuse my writing to a greater length, although I could give much information on the statistic of this great and downfelling disease on bed with all items of fever and nose running all day and night, my wife is still suffering, but I am earnestly working the oracle with the Gods to minimise the malady by giving alms and all things to poor helpless beggars asking much from your humble servant who is at present greatly impecunious for want of job, two children besides wife and myself to feed and one more child coming soon yet unborn owing to wife's fault.

"Hoping to be favoured by your kind consideration."

Pears' Soap

I have found it
matchless for the
hands and complexion

Adelma Patti

Since using Pears
Soap I have discarded
all others.

Ellie Langtry

For preserving the Complexion, keeping the skin soft, free
from redness and roughness, and the hands in nice condition
it is the finest Soap in the world.

Mr. Fortune

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DOSE, FROM 30 TO 50 GRAINS.

Important to Dispensers.—Tell the patient to dissolve the Chloralamid in Whisky or Brandy, and afterwards add cold water to taste.

DO NOT APPLY HOT WATER TO DISSOLVE OR THE PREPARATION WILL DECOMPOSE.

Full particulars for Medical Practitioners and Dispensing Chemists, giving also interesting Clinical Reports, will be sent Post Free.

This Preparation, securing sleep without any ill effects, neither interfering with the activity of the heart, respiration, temperature, digestion, or urine secretion, will not fail to be the most favourite Hypnotic of the future.

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BICARBONATE OF SODA, REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	97·20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	1·90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	...	·035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	·82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	...	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES,
EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

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Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

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OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process
(Solvay's & Mond's Patents),*

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

CAUTION.

La Plaine St. Denis, May 1890.

We caution the trade and the medical profession against **Exalgine** being supplied otherwise than in our original **one-ounce tins**, and with our label, bearing our name, address, and trade-mark, which secure the only genuine and pure article.

The following fact has been pointed out by Dr. Bardet at the International Therapeutical Congress (Paris, August, 1889):—

"I insist upon the necessity of using only the genuine Exalgine, and not one of its isomerics. I have received from England a drug which is labelled **Exalgine**, or **Aceto-orthotoluide** and **Methyl-acetanilide**; this luxury of denomination is absolutely contradictory, for these two substances are absolutely different in their effects. The melting-point of this drug being 88° C. can be neither acetotoluide (melting at 55° C. to 56° C.) nor Exalgine (melting at 100° C. to 101° C.), the physiological action being further quite different."

We further give notice that the name "**Exalgine**" is our registered trade-mark, and that we shall proceed against all persons infringing our trade-mark by selling under the name of "**Exalgine**" a product which has not been supplied by us or by our authorised agents.

BRIGONNET & NAVILLE.

PAPAIN

(Dr. Finkler & Co.)

The new Digestive Ferment, recommended by the most eminent English and Foreign Authorities for the treatment and cure of

DYSPEPSIA AND DIPHTHERIA.

Acts in ACID, ALKALINE, and NEUTRAL SOLUTION, and is capable of digesting one thousand times its own weight of FRESH FIBRINE.

Extract of Report on Comparative Experiments with PAPAIN (Dr. Finkler & Co.), PEPSINE, and PANCREATINE, of best Quality, by E. G. Clayton, F.I.C., F.C.S., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

Summarising the results of my experiments, I am of opinion that the following facts are greatly in favour of PAPAIN (Dr. FINKLER & Co.) as a Digestive Ferment:—

1.—IT ACTS WITH REMARKABLE ENERGY IN A CONCENTRATED LIQUID. This is important, as the degree of concentration in the stomach and intestines is usually considerable.

2.—IT ACTS IN AN ACID, ALKALINE, AND NEUTRAL SOLUTION, so that it may be expected to exert an effect even when the reaction of the contents of the stomach has been changed to alkalinity or neutrality by indisposition, or artificially, as when drugs have been administered. Pepsine would certainly be useless in these cases.

3.—BEING ACTIVE IN AN ALKALINE AND NEUTRAL SOLUTION, it will continue to exert its influence when the food has passed from the stomach into the intestines, where the reaction is alkaline, thus identifying its action with that of Pancreatine (Zymine).

4.—IT IS CAPABLE OF ACTING MORE POWERFULLY THAN PEPSINE, even when the quantity of liquid is moderately or very large in proportion to the solid food to be digested.

LASTLY.—BESIDES THE PROTEOLYTIC ACTION, PAPAIN (Dr. FINKLER & Co.) exercises to a marked extent an emulsifying action on oils.

Sole Wholesale Agent for the UNITED KINGDOM and EXPORT for EXALGINE and PAPAIN (Dr. Finkler & Co.):

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUG GRINDERS.

WAREHOUSES, LABORATORIES, AND DRUG MILLS,
COVENTRY.

COMPOUND SULPHUR PELLETS

ACCORDING TO THE FORMULA OF

SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.

One Pound contains 1,000 Pellets.

A Pound of ordinary Sulphur Lozenges will
only give 460.

Each Pellet contains Five Grains of Pure Sulphur
and One Grain of Cream of Tartar.

PRICE, in bulk, 2/6 per lb.; or put up in metallic
boxes (20 pellets in each), with descriptive labels,
2/- per dozen.

The above may also be had sweetened with Saccharine
at 3/- per lb.

GASTRIC ANTACID PELLETS,

ACCORDING TO THE FORMULA OF

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTS.

PRICE, in bulk, 2/6 per lb.; or put up in metallic
boxes (20 pellets in each), with descriptive labels,
2/- per dozen.

THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

(PATENTED.)

NAME & ADDRESS
MAY APPEAR ON EACH
BALL IF DESIRED.
PATENT 15215.

"The obvious superiority of these balls over the old paper-wrapped articles will impress the most stolidly conservative of farmers."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, October 27, 1888.

No. 4.—Alterative Balls	...	...	24/- per gross.
„ 5.—Astringent Balls	...	...	24/- "
„ 12.—Condition Balls ...	...	...	24/- "
„ 6.—Cordial Balls	...	...	24/- "
„ 7.—Cough Balls	...	...	24/- "
„ 16.—Cough Balls	...	...	27/- "
„ 17.—Cough Balls	...	...	27/- "
„ 8.—Diuretic Balls	...	...	24/- "
„ 9.—Fever Balls...	...	...	24/- "
„ 1.—Physic Balls	...	...	24/- "
„ 2.—Physic Balls	...	...	30/- "
„ 3.—Physic Balls	...	...	36/- "
„ 18.—Physic Balls	...	...	42/- "
„ 19.—Physic Balls	...	...	48/- "
„ 15.—Stimulating Balls	...	...	24/- "
„ 10.—Tonic Balls...	...	...	24/- "
„ 11.—Tonic Balls...	...	...	20/- "
„ 13.—Worm Balls	...	...	30/- "
„ 14.—Worm Balls	...	...	60/- "

PRIVATE FORMULÆ.

WYLEYS & CO. will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic
Balls from private recipes.

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Ethylalcohols Pure and Absolute. Propyl, Isopropyl, Butyl, Isobutyl, and Amyl-alcohols. Ethyl, Propyl, Isobutyl, and Amylaldehyds.

METALDEHYD CRYSTALLISED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Formiates, Acetates, and Butyrates of Methyl, Ethyl, Isobutyl and Amyl, &c.

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PURE WOOD NAPHTHA, SULPHURIC ACID, & CHARCOAL

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LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE HULL, AND EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN PURE CHEMICALS

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In COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c., its effects are truly wonderful, immediately relieving the tightness of the Chest, allaying irritation of the Throat, promoting Expectoration, and speedily and effectually subduing the Cough.

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COUGHS,
CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
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SPASMS,
HYSTERIA,
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CHOLERA,
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REVISED PRICE LIST.

		Retail.	Per doz.
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Towle's Chlorodyne	1 1½	0 8 6
Ditto	2 9	1 3 0	
Ditto (3 fluid oz.)	4 6	1 16 0	
Ditto (8 "	11 0	4 13 0	
Liq. Chlorodyne (Original and only Genuine) Preparation	1 lb. 2/6 each		
Ditto ditto	1 lb. 4/6 "		
Ditto ditto	1 lb. 8/- "		
Winchester Quarts (6 lb.) 7/6 per lb., bottles free.			
Towle's Antibilious Pills	1 1½	0 8 6	
Ditto	2 9	1 3 3	
Towle's Chlorodyne Lozenges	0 7½	0 5 6	
Ditto Jujubes	1 1½	0 8 0	
Ditto in bulk, bottles free, containing 1 lb., 2/9 each.			
Ditto ditto 1 lb. 10 oz., 4/6 "			
Ditto ditto 4 lb., 10/- "			
N.B.—The Commissioners will allow them to be sold by the retailers without further duty, provided they are simply wrapped in paper, and net enclosed in a box, bottle, or packet.			
Thornton's Ociculated Toilet Cream	1 0	0 9 0	
Ditto	1 6	0 14 0	
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Ambeline (Registered Trade Mark)	2 6	1 4 0	
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ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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Copaiba Capsules, No. 0	1/-
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" " No. 2	1/-
Copaiba, Alum, and Cubeb Compound Ferruginous	1/-
Male Fern Oil	8/-
Cod Liver Oil	1/-
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Denoual's Injection (to insure a radical cure)	2/-
ALL DRUGS WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE	

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*Eucalyptus
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NITRATE OF SILVER,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC and PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES, of the Best Quality.

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Absolutely pure. The original preparation, invented and introduced to medicine by Mr. Schacht in 1855. Its distinct superiority is universally admitted. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. bottles. Dose: 1 drachm diluted. When ordering, please to specify "SCHACHT'S."

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A standard preparation, of definite alkaloidal strength, containing the entire medicinal properties of the finest Cinchona Bark. It is, in fact, *Bark minus the woody fibre*, and its efficiency has been proved by careful medical enquiry. Dose: Ten to sixty drops.

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Fluid pepsine of extraordinary activity—tasteless, odourless, attractive to patients, and reasonable in price. Every teaspoonful when tested by the official B.P. process is guaranteed to effect the solution of 1,000 grains of albumen. Peptic power is the only test of value. Most of the foetid and repulsive dry Pepsines have proved worthless. In 4 oz. bottles, 2s. 6d. each; and larger sizes for dispensing at a cheaper rate.

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Each drachm contains in a concentrated form, besides the fluid pepsine, a full dose of Schacht's Liquor Bismuthi. Dose: One drachm. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

N.B.—*Peps. Liq. c. Bismutho Co.* contains, in addition, one gr. soluble Euonymin in each drachm.

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Each drachm contains one grain of soluble Euonymin. Dose: One drachm. For dispensing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S LIQ. PODOPHYLLI C. BISMUTHO.

A perfect solution of Podophyllin, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each drachm.

SCHACHT'S LIQUOR CASCARÆ DULCIS.

A pleasant and active form of Cascara Sagrada. Dose: One to three teaspoonfuls diluted. In 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

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An entirely new Essence, perfectly reliable, for the coagulation of Milk, and the production of Junkets and Curds and Whey. It is a preparation of the most wholesome nature, that contains no salt, and has no special taste, smell, or colour. In large bottles at 1s. of all Chemists. This Essence keeps well in any climate.

The above Preparations can be procured from Messrs. Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, and the Wholesale Druggists; or direct by post from

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Prepared from Pure and Methylated Spirit.

Packed in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in bottles corked (and fitted with stoppers attached), and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee our Chloroform prepared from **METHYLATED SPIRIT** to be **PURE CHLOROFORM**, answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia.

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In Boxes, at **1/6** and **2/6**. **14/-** and **24/-** per dozen.

Each Capsule equal to half a teaspoonful of Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada. The chief drawback to the use of this valuable drug, its unpleasant bitterness, is obviated when taken enclosed in Capsules.

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LINSEED, Chloro-Linseed and Throat Lozenges, Injubes, &c.	CUE CEMENT. Cue Tips, Wafers, Fixers, Chalks, &c.	ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL For Remedy for COUGHS AND COLDS.	THE STOCKPORT				BIRD LIME.	TIC PILLS, Linum Catharticum Pills, &c.	GUN COVER and CARRIER. "THERMONE," or HEAT RADIATOR.	

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Are the PUREST, SAFEST, and BEST that can be used, containing nothing of a deleterious nature. They are strongly recommended by Drs. E. Smith, M.R.C.S., Prof. W. Wilson, M.D., Gordon Stables, M.D., R.N., Geo. H. Jones, D.D.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.M.S., &c., Andrew Wilson, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c., &c., J. Hounsell, F.R.C.S., and many others.

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gives permanent relief by Painless constriction of the Nerve in Decayed Teeth, forms a Stopping, arrests Decay, saves Extraction, Sleepless Nights prevented, Neuralgic Headaches and all Nerve Pains relieved. As a NERVE TONIC it gives strength to the nervous system, invigorates the entire frame, affording relief and effecting a cure in many complaints over which the nerves exert control. Invented by G. B. BUNTER, Surgeon Dentist, Maidstone. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

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for the TEETH, GUMS, and BREATH. A pure, perfect, and refreshing Fluid Dentifrice. A few drops in water used daily will thoroughly Cleanse, Beautify, and Preserve the Teeth, polish the Enamel, prevent Tartar, destroy all living "Animalculæ." It is Absolutely Pure and Harmless to the youngest child or most delicate constitution. Used as a Tooth Wash after each meal will keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and sweetness, for ever. 1s. and 2s. 6d.

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a Permanent Stopping for Decayed Teeth. One can easily prepare and place it in the cavity of the Tooth in a soft state, and in a short time it becomes a perfectly hard and white Enamel, forming, as it were, a part of the original substance of the Tooth. Price 1s. 6d.

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a pure and perfect article for Cleansing the Teeth. Will Purify and Beautify the Teeth with a Pearly Whiteness, polish the Enamel, prevent Tartar, and destroy all living Germs (Animal or Vegetable), which are the most powerful source of decay to all Teeth. It is not a Powder or Soft Paste that will scatter over clothing and soil the toilet: it is a Dental Paste of stiff consistency, non-gritty, and Absolutely Pure and Harmless to use. It is neatly put up, forming a slightly Toilet Article, or may be carried in the pocket in any climate of the world, without injury or losing its virtues. Price 1s.

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The names and weights of the active substances are printed very clearly on each pill or granule. The object of an easily read inscription, such as this, is to obviate those errors which may so easily occur in handling ordinary granules. The seriousness of such mistakes is a direct consequence of the action of the substances employed. The inscription gives every security both to the invalid and the doctor. The process of manufacturing printed pills and granules makes it possible to obtain absolute homogeneous masses, in which the active principles are uniformly distributed and mathematically dosed. The covering is of a nature which preserves the most changeable medicaments, such as iodide of iron, in all climates. All our various pills and granules are further distinguished by the colour of their covering. The printing is done by means of lampblack, and the colouring matter employed for the coverings is entirely of a vegetable nature.

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NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights		Prices		NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights		Prices		NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights		Prices		Weights		Prices	
	French	Milligram	English	Grains		Bottles of	100, viz. 8½ doz.	s.	d.		French	Centigram	English	Grains	Bottles of	50, viz. 4½ doz.	s.	d.
Amorphous Aconitina ..	1/2	1/120	8	d.	Acetate of Morphia ..	1	1/6	1	3	Codeina ..	..	..	..	..	1	1/6	1	8
Crystallised Aconitina ..	1/10	1/600	8		Salicylic Acid ..	10	1 2/3	0	7	" ..	..	..	..	..	2 1/2	5/12	2	0
Arsenate of Soda ..	1	1/60	6		Aloes ..	10	1 2/3	0	7	Ergotina ..	..	..	..	..	5	5/6	2	10
Arsenate of Strychnia ..	1/2	1/120	8		" Anderson's " or " Scotch Pills "	—	—	0	6	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	1/6	0	10
Bi-chloride of Hydrar- gyrum ..	1	1/60	6		Benzoate of Lithina ..	1	1/6	0	8	Extract of Belladonna ..	..	..	..	..	10	1 2/3	0	10
Bi-iodide of Hydrar- gyrum ..	1	1/60	6		Bromhydrate of Quinina	5	5/6	1	3	Amorphous Quassina ..	..	..	..	..	15	2 1/2	0	10
Colchicina ..	1/2	1/120	8		" ..	10	1 2/3	1	8	Amorphous Quassina ..	..	..	..	..	1	1/6	0	8
Acetate of Morphia ..	1	1/60	7		" ..	15	2 1/2	2	0	Amorphous Quassina ..	..	..	..	..	2	1/3	0	10
Hydrochlorate of Morphia	1	1/60	8		Bromide of Camphor ..	1	1/6	0	7	Santonina ..	..	..	..	..	2	1/3	0	7
Phosphoric Acid ..	1	1/60	8		" ..	5	5/6	0	8	" ..	..	..	..	..	5	5/6	0	8
Phosphuret of Zinc ..	1	1/60	8		Caffeina ..	1	1/6	1	3	Sulphate of Quinina ..	..	..	..	..	5	5/6	1	3
" ..	2	1/30	8		Calomelas ..	1	1/6	0	7	" ..	..	..	..	..	10	1 2/3	1	8
Picrotoxina ..	1	1/60	8		" ..	5	5/6	0	7	Sulphate of Quinina ..	..	..	..	..	15	2 1/2	2	0
Crystallised Quassina ..	1	1/60	8		Hydrochlorate of Quinina	5	5/6	1	3	" ..	..	..	..	..	20	3 1/3	2	5
Extract of Strophanthus	1	1/60	10		" ..	10	1 2/3	1	8	Sulphate of Sparteina ..	..	..	..	..	2 1/2	5/12	0	10
Sulphate of Strychnia ..	1	1/60	8		" ..	15	2 1/2	2	0									

The preceding list comprises only a very small portion of the Pills and Granules prepared by the Firm of L. Frère. Their complete Catalogue contains the various formulæ of the French Pharmacopœia, also the leading ones of the British Pharmacopœia, as follows:—

BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA	PRICES			BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA	PRICES			
	Per	Per	Per		Per	Per	Per	
	Gross	lb.	Bottles of		Gross	lb.	Bottles of	
			d.				d.	
Aloes Barb.	P. B. gr. IV.	..	..	1 0	10 0	4		
Aloes and Ferri	P. B.	..	..	1 2	10 4	5	Ferri Carb.	P. B. or "Female Pill"
Aloes and Myrrh.	P. B.	..	..	1 7	12 0	6	..	..
Asafoetida Co.	P. B.	..	..	1 4	10 4	5½	Blue Pill	P. B.
Calomel Co.	P. B. or "Calomel Pill"	..	..	1 2	10 0	5	Rhei Co.	P. B. or "Compound Rhubarb"
Colocynth Co.	P. B. or "Coccygynth Pill"	..	..	1 8	16 0	6½	Aperients	or "Antlbiitious Pill" ..
Coloc. and Hyos.	P. B.	..	..	1 7	13 0	6	Podophyllin	gr. 1/4 6,000 per lb.
Ferri Iodid.	P. B. gr. III.	..	..	1 8	16 0	6½	Acid. Arsenios	gr. 1/60 ..
							Atropin	gr. 1/60 ..
							Digitalin	gr. 1/60 ..

The above are the principal pills in daily use, and those P. B. are made in strict accordance with the formulae of the British Pharmacopœia. In proportion with the demand, other kinds will be added to our list, at equally low prices!

NOTE.—Beyond the pills and granules mentioned in our price list, we manufacture to order any kind of pill or granule of which the formula may be confided to us, with whatever inscription the client may select. These special orders cannot be undertaken for a less quantity than two kilogrammes (4 lb. 7 oz.). It is also necessary to give (1) the colour selected for the covering, (2) the inscription written very distinctly. This lettering cannot occupy more than 18 European letters. The spaces between the words count as a letter. For the Hindoo languages the number of letters may vary according to the form of type. The price for manufacturing is 18 francs (14s. 4d.) per kilogramme (2 lb. 3 oz.) of pills covered. Our customers can have the raw materials sent to us by a wholesale druggist, or we will undertake to supply them. It is hardly necessary to add that an absolute discretion is guaranteed. The Granules comprise the doses of active principle for $\frac{1}{10}$ milligramme, up to one centigramme exclusively. The Pills comprise all the other doses. Each bottle of Granules contains one hundred granules, viz.: 8 doz. $\frac{1}{4}$. Each bottle of Pills contains fifty pills, viz.: 4 doz. $\frac{1}{4}$.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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LIQUID CHLORIDE OF METHYL, for the treatment
of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.

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Substitute for Iodoform. **Odourless, easily soluble, quite inoffensive. No injurious secondary effects. Easy application in any form, e.g., Dusting Powder, either pure or with Talc, Ointment with Lanoline, Sozoiodol Cotton and Gauze, Bougies, Watery Solutions of different Concentrations, Collodion, etc.**Great success obtained in **antiseptic surgery, skin diseases, in the most various diseases of the nose, pharynx, and larynx; in chronic processes of inflammation of the auditory organs, and the superior respiratory passages, in tuberculous ulcerations, especially in the throat; in diseases of the eye, in gonorrhœa, in the treatment of gynaecological cases, in disorders of the stomach; in articular rheumatism and other forms of this disease; in cancer, and in many other diseases.**

The preparations are for sale by all Wholesale Druggists. Pamphlets descriptive of the excellent results obtained up to date to be had on application.

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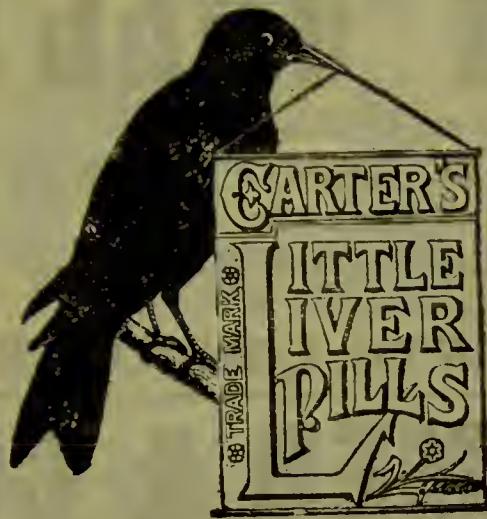
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This product is obtained BY A NEW PROCESS, and is offered at VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

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SMALL PILL.**SMALL DOSE.****SMALL PRICE.**

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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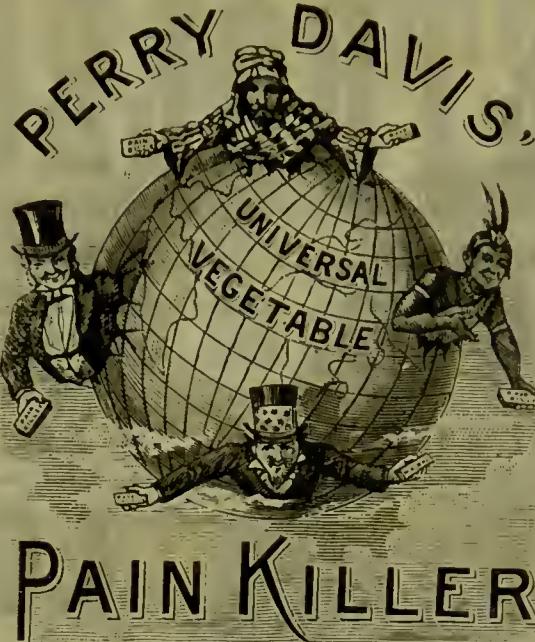


All others are imitations, and are not the product of this celebrated manufacturer.

**Avoid being made responsible
for injurious substitutions.**

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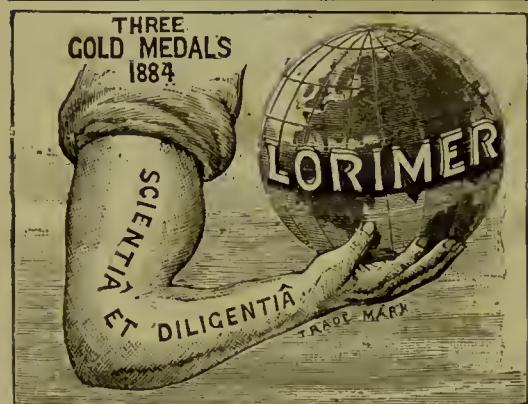
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ANSWERS ALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE B.P. [1]

Large 1d., 2d., & 3d. Tins, in 1-gross Boxes, and in usual-size Tins & Casks.

Save 25 per cent., and write for samples and quotations from the Makers.

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HOP BITTERS.**

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

The HOP BITTERS CO., Ltd., upon reconstruction, in consequence of the numerous imitations of their world-famed medicine, have deemed it desirable to bring the name of the Originator of these celebrated Hop Bitters (Dr. Soule's) more prominently to the notice of the public, in order to prevent future impositions. They have therefore altered their advertisements accordingly, of which you will please take notice.

The irritation which unfortunately existed during the period of the late administration will effectually be removed by the present management, and the amicable relations with the Trade which formerly existed will, it is hoped, be in future maintained.

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Wholesale and Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

101 & 103 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

SELECTED DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, & PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

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(ERYTHROXYLON COCA).

FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY.

A NEW RESTORATIVE TONIC

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VOCAL, MENTAL, AND PHYSICAL POWERS.

Particularly useful in Hot and Enervating Climates.

Trade Discount,
25 per cent.

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Dear Sirs I have been delighted with the
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There is a minute analerole which is dedicated to the
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powers are marvellous

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THE RETAIL PRICE OF THIS WINE IS

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AMERICAN BUYERS are particularly Cautioned !!

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WHITE FLINT GLASS, Handsomely Cut, 4 Sizes, Retail	6d. 1/6, 2/-, 2/6
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SMELLING SALTS.—The MONOCARBONATE OF AMMONIA, manufactured by ALFRED ALLCHIN, is the Neutral Salt so much valued for the preparation of Smelling Salts. It retains its pungency as long as any Salt remains. 1-lb. bottles, 2s. 8d. each.

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Manufactured by

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Chemists are respectfully informed that by purchasing one gross of any of the above their own Names and Addresses may be printed upon the wrapper and back cloth of each plaster.

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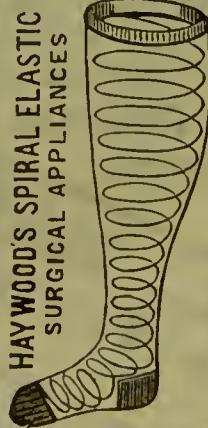
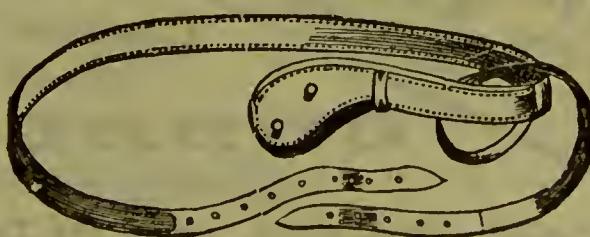
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That our efforts in this direction have been appreciated is proved by the number of *unsolicited* testimonials we have received from nearly every town in the country, of which the following is a specimen :—

GENTLEMEN,—

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Please send 5 gall. 56 o.p. as before. I have pleasure in saying I have always found your spirit answer all tests, which is more than I can say of all I have had from different places, and also to be practically free from odour.

Yours faithfully,

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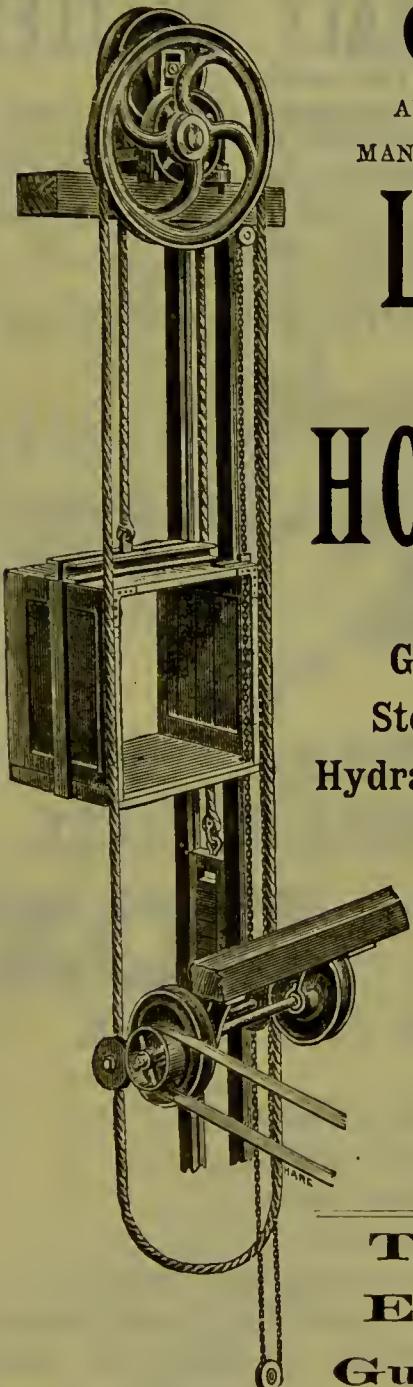
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GLEDHILL'S PATENT AUTOMATIC CASH TILL.

The Largest, Cheapest, and Best Variety of Cash Tills in the
World. Hundreds in use.
Acknowledged by those who have bought them to be the most perfect
Tills ever invented.

SOLID MAHOGANY, IN FOUR SIZES.
No. 1 .. £8 8 0 1 and 2, to admit paper 3*1/2* wide; 3 and 4, to admit
" 2 .. 4 15 0 paper 2 in. wide. The paper is supplied 65 yards
" 3 .. 4 4 0 long, in one continuous length, and ruled to any
" 4 .. 2 17 0 pattern.

1,500 customers can be served on the narrow paper for **One Penny.**

Nos. 1, 2, 3 are fitted with a Special Check Action. This is a very
ingenious invention for preventing the drawer being carelessly or wilfully
left partly open.

This is a feature, besides many others, which no other till possesses—
and thus it has been pronounced 'the Till of Tills.'



TESTIMONIAL.

After thoroughly testing
several Check Tills, we un-
hesitatingly say that the one
you supplied us with, and
which we have had in use
for several months, is the
best for Chemists' use.

The wide width of your
paper is a great advantage,
and forms a permanent re-
cord of business, as well as
a perfect check.

Contrary to our fears, the
use of the Till does not delay
the quick serving of cus-
tomers.

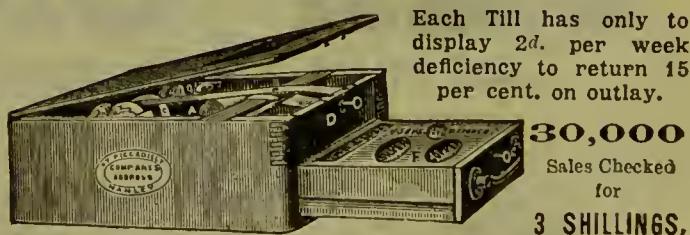
WILSON & SON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Harrogate.

Send for particulars to the
INVENTOR,

G. H. GLEDHILL, 41 & 43 Northgate, HALIFAX.

STOKES' PATENT CHECK TILL SYSTEM.

A SOUND INVESTMENT.



Each Till has only to
display 2*d.* per week
deficiency to return 15
per cent. on outlay.

30,000
Sales Checked
for
3 SHILLINGS.

Terms and full particulars on application.

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GARDNER'S PATENT COMBINED 'RAPID' SIFTER & MIXER,



Reduces lumpy powders,
sifts and mixes faster,
and makes a more perfect
blend than any Machine
in the Market.

Send for full particulars to

WM. GARDNER,
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GLOUCESTER.

FOR HAND OR POWER.

Capacities, from 15 to 300 lbs. at one mixing.



R. H. BARRETT,

Flint Glass Bottle Works,
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

For Beauty, Cheapness, and Efficiency R. H. BARRETT'S

WATCH SMELLING-SALT BOTTLES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN THE MARKET.

The Caps are all fitted with INDESTRUCTIBLE WASHERS, to resist the action of Ammonia and retain the strength of the Salts.

Price, assorted white and coloured, 10/6 per gross (in 5-gross lots).

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered
Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [1]

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BEFORE ORDERING

Of any other House, please write for Prices of any size required to either of our Warehouses—

25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Road
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LONDON.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS.

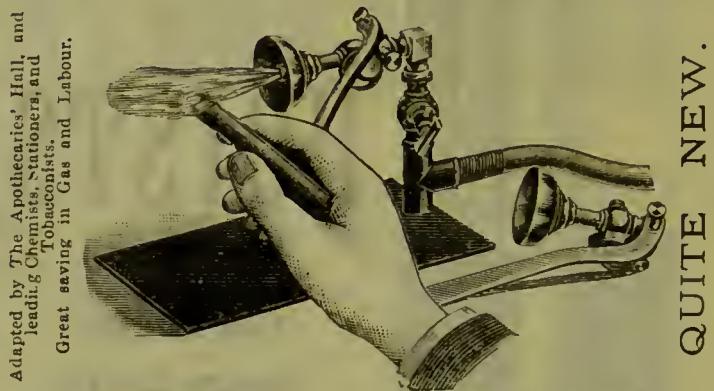
Export Orders to our City Establishment.

I. ISAACS & CO.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

HAWE'S PATENT SELF-ACTING SEALING JET



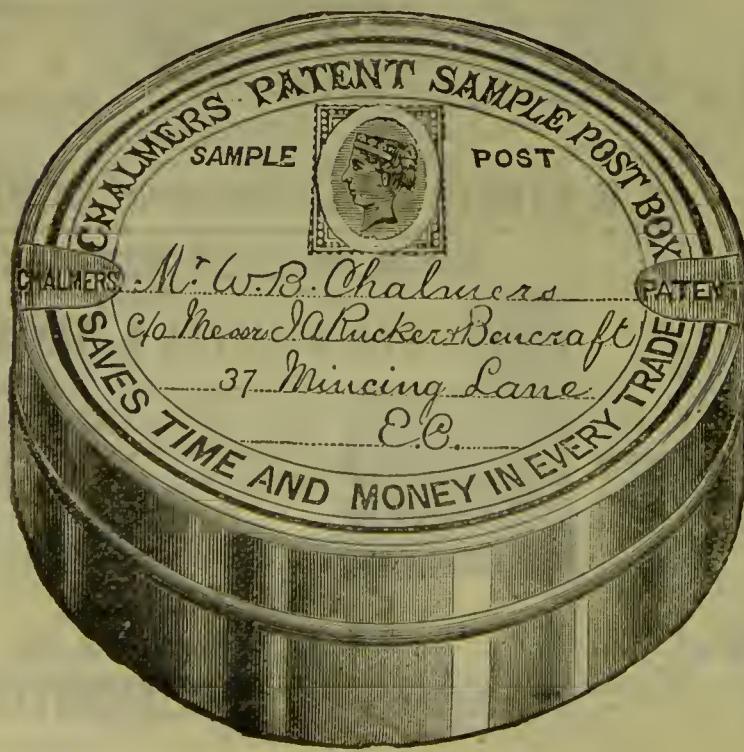
SINCLAIR, TWEEDIE & CO., 13 ELDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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CHALMERS' PATENT SAMPLE AND PARCELS POST BOX.

THE ONLY BOX

That fulfils ALL the requirements of the POST OFFICE.



Is fastened INSTANTLY.
Cannot open by accident.
Is immensely strong.
Has no corners.
No seams, joints, nor solder.
Nothing to scratch or tear letters.
Is practically air-tight:—Is used
for Flour, Cherry Blossom,
Sanitas, and Soap-Powders.
Dispenses with string, bags, and
paper.
Saves 19 minutes out of 20.

94,500 SOLD IN THREE MONTHS

SAVING THEIR OWN COST.

W. B. CHALMERS, 87 MINCING LANE,
E.C.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S

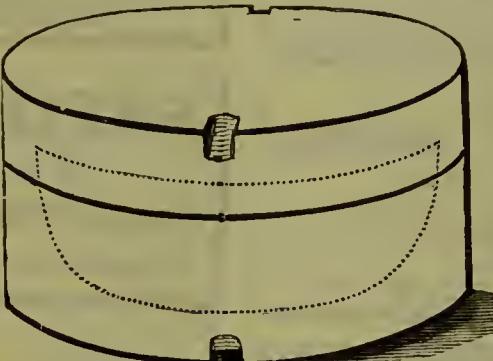
WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

TOOGOOD'S
IMPROVED PATENT
EARTHENWARE
COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8	ounces.
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	per dozen.	

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8	ounces.
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	per dozen.

Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

THE LACTOTHERME

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK) OR

INFANTS' PORTABLE MILK STOVE,

Patented in England and Abroad.

ADVANTAGES.

The Lactotherme heats milk exactly to the proper temperature at which it should be given to Infants, viz., 98 degrees Fahrenheit, this being the temperature of the milk from the mother's breast.

The Lactotherme does not cause the milk to turn sour.

The Lactotherme greatly benefits the health of Infants, as by giving food at a proper temperature, Colic, Diarrhoea, and Convulsions are guarded against.

The Lactotherme is portable, and may be as effectively used in a Railway Carriage as in the Nursery.

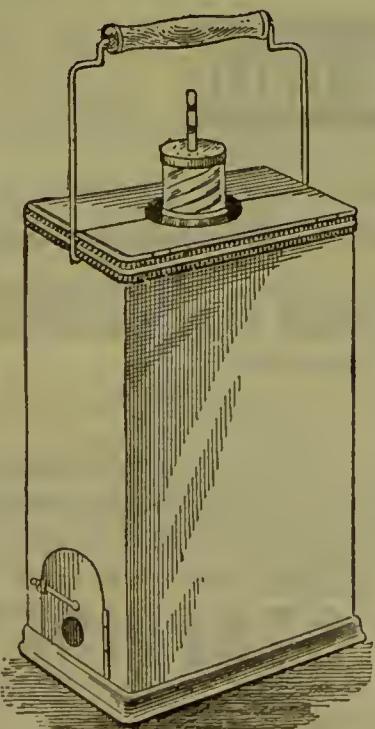
The Lactotherme will be also found a boon to Invalids for keeping warm Beef Tea, &c., during the night.

The Lactotherme is safe, cleanly, and effective, and burns without smell.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

No. 1. Japanned Iron, 6/- each. No. 2. Polished Brass, 8/6 each.
No. 3. Nickel Plated, 10/- each.

Each Apparatus is furnished complete with Thermometer, Box of Prepared Carbon, Box of Wicks, and Float.



TOOGOOD'S PATENT BRONCHITIS AIR KETTLE,

51/- per dozen.

SOLE AGENT FOR DR. LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALERS.

HORN & SON

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,
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(NEXT TO SOMERSET HOUSE).

Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

DALPIAZ'S Patent ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

Send to

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275 rue St. Honoré,
PARIS,The metrical measures and
height according to the
annexed model in order to
receive Stockings post free.
Liberal reduction to the trade

Price List Post Free.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

SANFORD & SON

MANUFACTURERS, SANDY, BEDS,

Sole Proprietors of Sanford's Celebrated RAT POISON, without doubt the best ever introduced. Price, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. per box. Also MICE POISON; cannot be excelled. In packets, 3d., 6d., and

1s. each. Liberal terms to Chemists.

Wholesale of BARCLAY & SON, SANGER & SON, NEWBERRY & SON, EDWARDS & SON, and others, London.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN CHEMIST
in PARIS (founded 1808)**BOISSY late GALLOIS**
2, Place Vendôme, Corner of rue St-Honoré
would undertake one or two additional
agencies for patent Medicines, Sundries, etc.
Special connexion amongst Doctors
in Paris & Provinces.**LE DENTIFRICE REEB**

(Marque de la Cigogne—"Stork" Trade Mark)

BRONZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

Possesses an exquisite and penetrating perfume. Keeps the teeth healthy and white. It is a certain preservative for the teeth and an infallible cure for all dental affections.

Bottles at 1/8, 3/4, 5/8, 9/8, and 18/.

Discount according to quantity.

General Depot—H. REEB, 158 Avenue de Neuilly, S/S, PARIS.

S. SAINSBURY'S
Lavender
Water.
From English Lavender Flowers, and most choice and delicate scents.
176 & 177 STRAND, LONDON.
Established 1839.
Wholesale and shipping terms on application.**THE ALOFAS**
SAFE HERBAL REMEDIES,
TINCTURES, PILLS, OINTMENTS, EMBROCATION, ETC.
LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS. COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.
THE ALOFAS COMPANY, 20 New Oxford St., LONDON, W.C.FLETCHER'S CONCENTRATED FLUID SHEEP DIP. Approved by Farmers and large consumers.
FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL FLUID DISINFECTANT. Sanctioned by H.M. Board of Trade (Marine Department).
FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL DISINFECTANT POWDER.
FLETCHER'S CARBOLIC POWDER, 10 per cent. and 15 per cent.
LIBERAL TERMS. AGENTS WANTED. ENQUIRY SOLICITED.

Sheep Dip or Fluid Disinfectant in 40-gallon casks at special rates.

FLETCHER BROS. & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, GRIMSBY
(Contractors to H.M. Government).**PRECIPITATED CHALK,** WHITEST AND PUREST..CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.APPLY TO
AUG. LEVERMORE & CO.,
8 LIME STREET LONDON, E.C.**GEORGE HAYNES & CO.**

Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stockport,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLEACHED & ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS,
GREY WOOL, COLOURED WOOLS, & JEWELLERS' SHEETS.

Two Silver Medals and Diploma of Honour (Highest Award) given at Paris Universal Exhibition, 1889, for Superior Quality and Manufacture.

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SPECIALTIES: Glycerine—Gum Arabic—Gum
Tragacanth—Pure Beeswax—Honey—Vanilloes.

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ESTABLISHED 1835.

DENTISTRYMechanical work from impressions or models. Moderate charges,
inclusive of materials.DENTISTS,
FENTIMAN & CO., 2 Upper East Smithfield, City, E.C.**CHLORIDE OF GOLD** 19/- per dozen
15-grain Tubes
(guaranteed)
Postage, 2d.
The best in the market. Immense quantities sold. Exported to all parts
of the World.LOUIS ROWLAND (Refiner),
59 South John St., LIVERPOOL.**OL. LAVAND. RECT.**
(DURRANT).This is the only real substitute for Mitcham Lavender. 1 lb. 15/, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 8/,
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for 15/6.

G. R. DURRANT, Perfumer, HERTFORD.

Send 12 stamps for sample dozen of 3d. Sticks of White Gutta Percha Tooth
Stoppings.
BEST GUTTA PERCHA OR METALLIC
TOOTH STOPPINGS
Are Manufactured by J. J. LAKEMAN, Dentist, LYTTONSTONE.
Special Terms to Wholesale Buyers.
Maker of the MERMAID IMPRESSION COMPOSITION for Dentists'
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PURE WHITE BEESWAX

Guaranteed pure, of the best quality, in blocks, cakes, or other forms. Candles, and all other articles manufactured of Beeswax, at the lowest possible prices.

QUOTATIONS FREE ON BOARD HAMBURG AND OTHER PORT

Lüneburger Wachsbleiche Wax Bleaching Works,
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EMP. ADHÆSIVUM OPT.

16 INCHES WIDE.

On Glazed Calico, 2/9; on Shirting, 4/3 per doz. net cash.

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OPTICURA

A safe and certain cure for Sore, Weak, and Inflamed Eyes, and preventing the accumulation of matter after sleep.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.
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MOUILLA LIQUID SOAP

The invention of Dr. DUNCAN, St. Petersburg. Beautifully Transparent Golden Colour. Delicately Perfumed. As prescribed by most eminent Skin Physicians.—See Testimonials. In handsome bottles with sprinkler tops. Retail, 6d. and 1/6 per bottle. Wholesale terms on application to

The Mouilla Liquid Soap Co., Ltd., 6 Adam St., Strand, W.C.

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DUPLICATING APPARATUS

Price from 26s to 42s. complete.
Apply for Descriptive List and Specimens of Work to the
CYCLOSTYLE CO., 79a Gracechurch St., London, E.C.

Is invaluable to all Chemists for Printing Price Lists, Circulars, &c.

WATERPROOF ACCOUCHEMENT SHEETS

Manufactured for the Patentee by

ROBINSON & SONS,
Manufacturers of Antiseptic and Absorbent Lints, Cotton Wools, Gauzes,

and Roll Bandages.
WHEATBRIDGE MILLS, CHESTERFIELD,
And 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

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G. LEVASSEUR & CO., CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
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108 BOULEVARD RICHARD LENOIR, PARIS.
WORKS AT DRAVEIL (S. and O.).
SILVER MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

HUMPHREY DAVY & SON (LIM.)

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRYSALTERS, OIL MERCHANTS & PACKERS,

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FURNITURE CREAM, POLISHING PASTE, WRITING INKS, LIQUID BLUE,
KNIFE POLISH, PLATE POWDER, &c.

VICTORIA WORKS, Masbro Street, ROTHERHAM.

HYDE, NASH & CO.

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SPECIALITIES

Arabic and Varnish Gums, Glucose, Glycerine, Beeswax,
Honey, Rhubarb, Insect Powder, Saffron, &c., &c.
Country orders for original packages included in public sale purchases at fractional margins.

ALL CHEMISTS
Who stock and introduce to the notice of their customers the new remedy for Skin Diseases, known as

ANTECZEMA,

Will always find that it commands a ready sale. It never fails to cure, and recommends itself. The preparation is a bland, soothing cream made by an entirely new and complicated process, and is perfectly harmless and non-poisonous.

In Bottles at 2s. 9d., Wholesale of F. NEWBERRY & SONS, or of the Sole Agent—R. C. LAYNG, Chemist, 93 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

JUST WHAT'S WANTED! SHRINKING entirely PREVENTED.

Lucas "EVICTOR" Soap
Is a SPECIALITY exclusively for Washing WOOLLEN Goods
THAT ARE LIABLE TO SHRINK.
Neatly wrapped, full instructions, ½ Gross Boxes, 18/- Gross Tablets.
Of all Wholesale Houses, and C. W. LUCAS & CO., 51 Milton St., London, E.C.

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GREENSILL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET.

Wholesale and Shipping Terms sent on application to the Sole Manufacturers—
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ESTABLISHED 1852.

J. BEACH & SONS, WILLOW WALK, BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E. MANUFACTURERS OF PLAISTER SKINS and WHITE SPLIT SKINS for Capping, WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

Fletchers' Hydrobromates
Supplied in Original Bottles ready for Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/6 each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing, by the Sole Manufacturers:—
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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
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BEESWAX.

W. H. B. PURE REFINED.

In 2-lb. cakes, in cases of about 130 lbs.	
" 1 "	130 "
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	110 "
" $\frac{1}{4}$ "	110 "
" oz. cakes in 2-lb. parcels in cases of 54 lbs.	

The purity of these goods is certified by the following eminent chemists: S. P. Sharpless, State Assayer, Boston; J. W. Taylor, Associate of the Society of Public Analysts of Eng., Montreal, P. Q.; Edward Davies, F.O.S. and T. I. C. and C., Royal Institution, LIVERPOOL, Eng.; Bernard Dyer, D.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, 17 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.; Wm. T. Wonzel, Analyst and Assayer, San Francisco, Cal., and may be obtained of any of the leading Wholesale Druggists in the Northern and Midland Counties.

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HOMEOPATHIC

MEDICINES AND PREPARATIONS

SHOULD WRITE TO

WATSON & WATES

(LATE MANAGERS TO ASHTON & PARSONS).

93 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR PRICE-LIST BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE.

SPECIAL LINE!!

THE "ACME" AGENT'S CASE

Is made in Mahogany, Walnut, Ebony, or Oak, to correspond with Shop Fittings, and is the most unique and attractive Show Case extant.

£3 3s. net. Retail value of Contents, £9.

"THE ACME" affords the Best Display of Medicines.

"THE ACME" occupies Little Space, measuring at base 20 x 8 in.

"THE ACME" is the Most Convenient to serve from.

ADVANTAGES.

"THE ACME" Pilules, Tinctures, &c., are apportioned separate compartments.

"THE ACME." Every Space is labelled for its respective Medicines.

"THE ACME." No Dead Stock, but everything of general demand

BATH AND FLESH GLOVES

(A selection of between 40 and 50 tasteful patterns).



CHEST PROTECTORS

Of every description.

CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS.



WHOLESALE ONLY OF

SOLPORT BROTHERS,

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Manufacturers,

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SPONGE IMPORTERS.

M. PETERSON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1870).

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

FOR CLEANING PLATE

BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S ALBATUM or WHITE ROUGE,

For Cleaning Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods.

Since its introduction as a substitute for the ordinary Rongo, a quarter of a century ago, the sale has amazingly increased both at home and abroad. A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other plate powders in use. Sold in Boxes at 1s. and 2s.; Tins, &c. 8 Pont Street, Belgrave Square, and 48 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.

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BRISTOL—Manufactories: Phoenix Wharf and Temple Gate. Offices: Temple Gate. Telegrams: "Phoenix Bristol."

LONDON—Manufactory: Alpha Works, Millwall E. City Office: 16 Fish Street Hill, E.C. Telegrams: "Alpha Brand London."

HARD LUSTROUS ENAMEL,
IN ALL THE ART SHADES.

For all kinds of decoration on Wood or Iron. Dry with a surface like Porcelain. Sold in small or large Tins, or in bulk. Prices and shades on application.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE,
PAINTS & COLOURS OF ALL KINDS,
MIXED PAINTS READY FOR USE,
In Tins, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lbs. each.

HIGH-CLASS VARNISHES
Of all kinds, for Coachbuilders, Decorators, &c.
OIL BOILERS, REFINERS, & MERCHANTS
Export Orders receive special and prompt attention.

BALL DENOTES
COLOUR OF PAINT.

BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the Business of

BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,

and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,

they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 23 years without deterioration.

G. B. KENT & SONS

Have been awarded the ONLY



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GOLD MEDAL



At the Paris Exhibition, 1889, for
ENGLISH BRUSHES

See Advt. pp. 374 to 377 in "C. & D. Diary," 1890.



THE
ASSOCIATION for the SUPPLY of PURE VACCINE LYMPH,
12 PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.

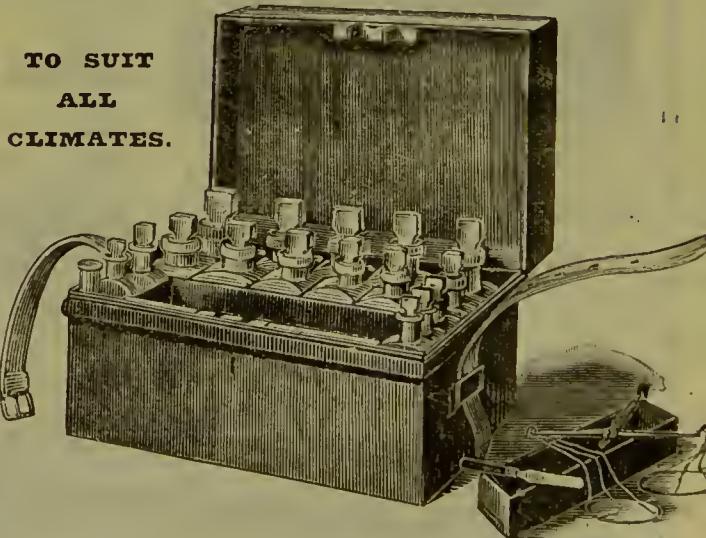
HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes, two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full and Lancet-charged points, 1s. each; Pin-points, 1s. 1d. each. Eighteen charged Small Points, 6s. Tubes, two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, 1s. 6d. per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage. Vaccinations by appointment. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders, payable to

EDWARD DARKE Secretary.

Office hours, 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

**BENTLEY'S
COLONIAL MEDICINE CHEST**

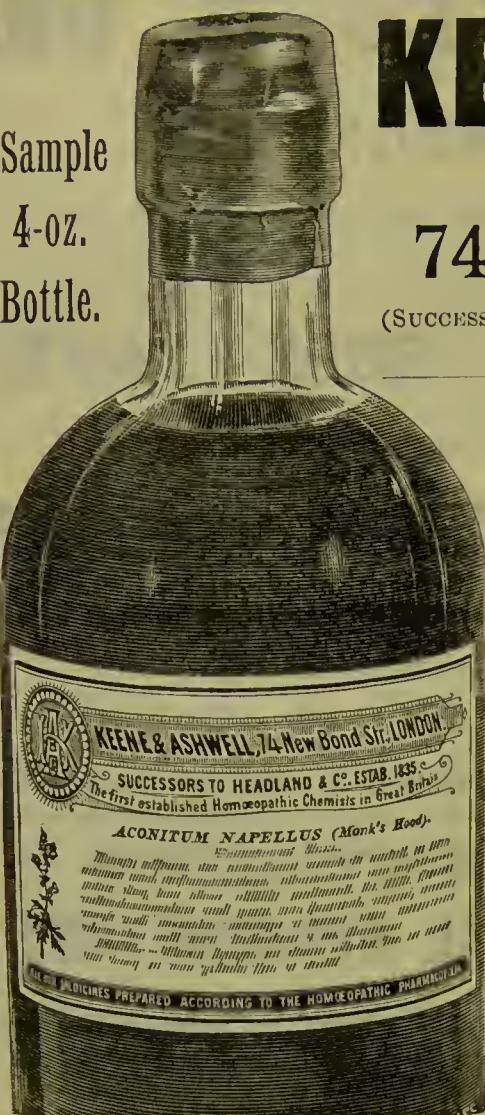
TO SUIT
ALL
CLIMATES.



The above is made in Black Japanned Tin, size 10 x 6 1/2 x 5 1/2, fitted with Lock, Key, and Strap; contains 5 4-oz., 6 2-oz., and 5 1/2-oz. stoppered bottles, Scales, Knife, and Measure, space for Plaster, &c. Price 16/6.

E. BENTLEY & SON,
Exporters of Bottles, Druggists'
Sundries & Medicine Chests.

14 TABERNACLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"HOMŒOPATHY."Sample
4-oz.
Bottle.

KEENE & ASHWELL

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
74 NEW BOND ST., LONDON

(SUCCESSORS TO HEADLAND & CO., the First Established Homœopathic Chemists in Great Britain).

TO BUYERS OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Homœopathic Medicines having so largely entered into the business of the Retailer, Keene & Ashwell would recommend all Chemists to stock a few of the most common Homœopathic Remedies in bulk for dispensing purposes, &c.

Sent out in 1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16 oz. Capsuled Bottles.

Before buying or restocking send for one of our Lists, specially mentioning "Bulk" List, free on application.

THE FOLLOWING ARE IN CONSTANT DEMAND:—

ACONITE.	CHAMOMILLA.	NUX VOMICA.
ARNICA.	CHINA.	OPIUM.
ARSENICUM.	COFFEA.	PHOSPHORUS.
BELLADONNA.	DROSERA.	PODOPHYLLUM.
BRYONIA.	HEPAR. S.	PULSATILLA.
CALCAREA, C.	IGNATIA.	RHUS TOX.
CALENDULA.	IPECACUANHA.	SULPHUR.
CARBO. V.	MERCURIUS. S.	VERATRUM.

CAMPHOR PILULES, 1/ size (large bottles), 3/9 per doz., find a ready sale.

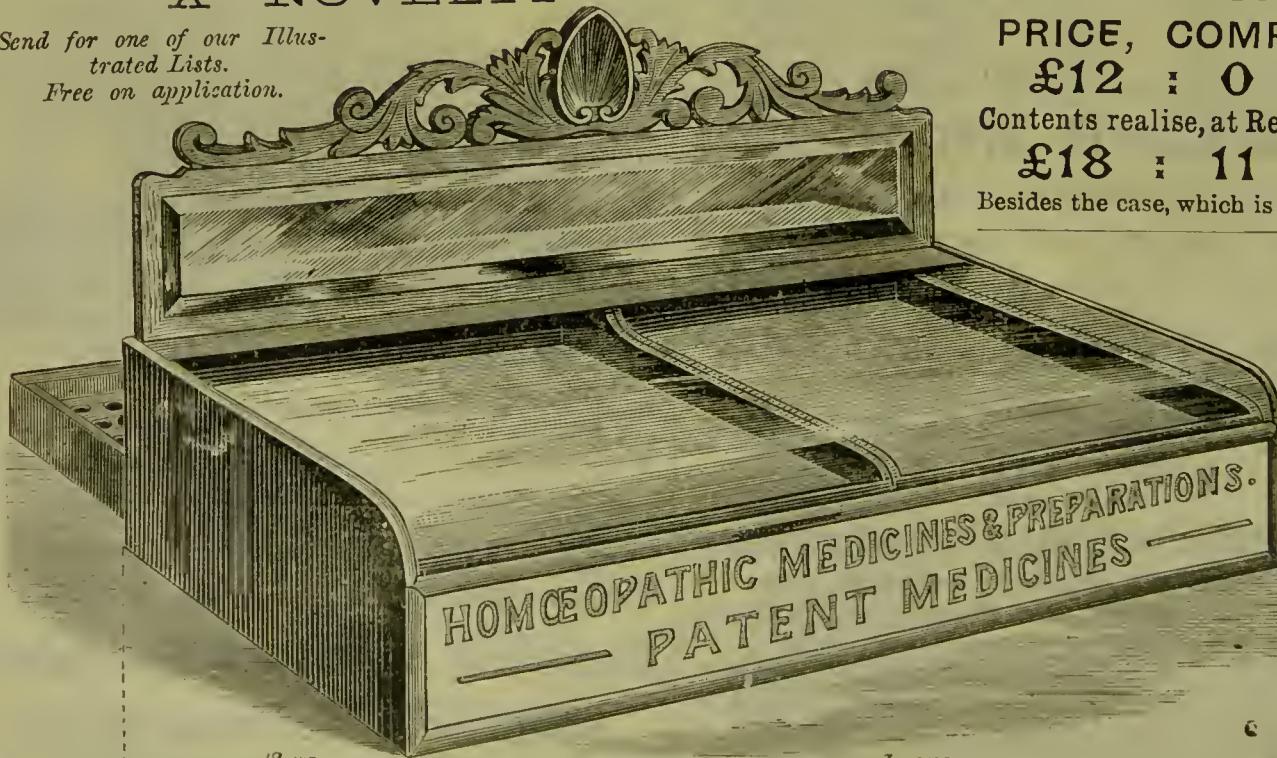
A NOVELTY IN AGENTS' CASES.

Send for one of our Illustrated Lists.
Free on application.

PRICE, COMPLETE,
£12 : 0 : 0

Contents realise, at Retail Prices,
£18 : 11 : 0

Besides the case, which is worth £8 8s.



(Dimensions, 3 feet long, 18 inches wide, 8 inches high, 18 inches to top of mirror.)

This Showcase has been designed to assist in furnishing a Chemist's Counter, either when commencing business, or when refitting the Pharmacy. It is a good-looking Case, made of Mahogany and bent-plate Glass, with a carved Back and hovelled Mirror. The velvet-lined Top is left empty for fancy articles, Patent Medicines, &c.